

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America*

Vol VI No 022

3 February 1981

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Interviews of Peru President, Ecuador Minister [Madrid] A 1

BRAZIL

PMDB Criticizes Government Economic Policy D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 25 Jan]
First Nuclear Plant To Begin Operating in April D 5
'Lula' Emphasizes Importance of European Tour D 5
Former Bolivian Official Granted Asylum D 6

CHILE

Problem With Argentina; Peru-Ecuador Conflict E 1
HOY Comments on Government Response to Critics E 2
[21-27 Jan]
Security Forces Conduct Dragnet Operation E 3
Students Banished for Political Activity E 3
Political Prisoners Dispersed to Various Prisons E 4
Court Won't Name Judge To Investigate Torture E 4
Swedish Government Demands Evacuation of Embassy E 5
Bombs Explode in Santiago; No Injuries Reported E 5
Another Bombing Reported E 5
Program To Modernize Chilean Navy Underway E 6

COLOMBIA

M-19 Group 'Declares War' on Turbay Government F 1

ECUADOR

Roldos Addresses Rally on Border Conflict G 1
Government Announces Acceptance of Cease-Fire G 4

PERU

Guarantor States Announce Peru-Ecuador Cease-Fire J 1
Peru, Ecuador Accept Observers Commission J 1
Armed Forces To Aid Observers J 1
Observers to Combat Zone J 1
Radio Criticizes Ecuadorean President's Speech J 2
Foreign Minister Arias Stella on Border Situation J 3
Armed Forces Chief on Prospects for Peace J 3
More on Egusquiza Statement J 4
Cuban Representative Speaks at Labor Congress J 4
Education Minister Resigns, Replacement Named J 5
Foreigners Detained After Cusco Terrorist Attack J 5

VENEZUELA

Cartagena Negotiations Continue Despite Conflict	L 1
Peruvian Envoy Discusses Role of OAS in Dispute	L 1
Former President Perez on Ecuador-Peru Conflict	L 2
Economist Visits Jamaica; President To Follow	L 2
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 28 Jan]	

MEXICO

President on Intervention Danger in El Salvador	M 1
Lopez Portillo Returns From 5-Day Visit to India	M 1
Police Say 23 September Communist League Smashed	M 2
Commerce Secretary, Bulgarian Official Meet	M 2
USSR Ambassador Says KGB Not Operating in Mexico	M 2

PANAMA

Official Communique on Peru-Ecuador Conflict	N 1
[MATUTINO 31 Jan]	
Nicaragua's Borge Says Revolution Will Succeed	N 1
Ambassador to U.S. To Present Report on Relations	N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Reagan Foreign Policy Changes Draw Comment	P 1
THE NEWS-GAZETTE Editorial [1-7 Feb]	P 1
Radio Venceremos Commentary	P 2
'Misinformation Campaign' Criticized, Binns Cited	P 2
'Local Communists' Allegedly Face Scrutiny, Charges	P 3
Personnel Withdrawn From Embassy in Managua	P 4
Military Sources Say 900 Recruits Join Army	P 4
Reportage on Combat Actions by Army, Opposition	P 4
Radio Venceremos Report	P 4
Action in Capital, Suburbs	P 5
Power Blackout [EL DIARIO DE HOY 2 Feb]	P 5
Radio Venceremos Assails Duarte for Attacks	P 6
Radio Liberation Aims Insurrection Instructions	P 6
'Expropriated' Sugar Mill Begins Production	P 7
[Radio Venceremos]	
Revolutionary Trade Unionists Vow To Fight Junta	P 8
Human Rights Front Charges Violations in Country	P 8
[Radio Liberation]	
Police Release Caritas Manager Carmen Gonzalez	P 8
Slain Nuns Implicated in Subversive Activities	P 9
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 30 Jan]	
Rivera y Darias Urges Dialogue To Solve Conflict	P 9
Bishops Explain Position on Political Crisis	P 9

GUATEMALA

Shooting Incident at University Leaves 10 Dead	P 10
Further Report	P 10
Army-Guerrilla Confrontations on 30 Jan Kill 32	P 10
ORPA Leader Killed in Clash With Government Forces	P 11
Guerrillas Kill 3 in Ambush on Military Truck	P 11

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Say Arms Shipment Intended for FMLN

P 11

NICARAGUA

Leaders Address Anti-Imperialism Rally in Managua

P 12

Pastora Speech

P 12

Cordova Speech

P 13

Ortega Speech

P 14

Cuadra on Somozist Border Threats, Honduran Stance

P 17

Junta's Cordova Urges People To Support Militias

P 22

Tomas Borge Sees Life-or-Death Struggle Ahead

P 23

Meanings of 'International Terrorism' Noted

P 23

Somozist Raids Linked to U.S. Intervention Plans

P 24

Social Christian Party Condemns Somozist Attack

P 24

Relations With El Salvador 'Being Studied'

P 25

Pastora Says Guanacaste Statement 'Misinterpreted'

P 25

Soviet Official Comments on Regional Situation

P 25

[BARRICADA 27 Jan]

Delegates to Conference Protest LA PRENSA Reports

P 26

CUBA

Agenda of Nonaligned Conference Explained

Q 1

SFRY Assistant Foreign Secretary Visits 27-29 Jan

Q 1

Weiss Arrives for Joint Commission Meeting

Q 2

Talks Begin

Q 2

Nicaraguan Culture Minister Arrives in Havana

Q 2

Cuban, Soviet Writers Sign Cooperation Protocol

Q 2

Agricultural Agreements With USSR, Hungary

Q 2

Del Valle Chairs Santiago Militias Ceremony

Q 3

Fidel Castro Congratulates Railroad Workers

Q 3

Del Valle Reports Medical, Public Health Goals

Q 3

Cuba To Participate in Interparliamentary Meeting

Q 4

Castro Receives Nicolas Guillen, Gift for Militias

Q 4

Basic Industry Workers Organize Trade Union

Q 4

INTERVIEWS OF PERU PRESIDENT, ECUADOR MINISTER

LD030200 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Interview with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry and Ecuadorean Minister of Government Carlos Feraud by Madrid radio reporter Luis Fernandez on the "24 Hour" program; Belaunde and Feraud statements recorded from telephone conversation]

[Text] It appears that Peru and Ecuador have found the path to peace. Exclusively for "24 Hours" the president of Peru and the Ecuadorean interior minister tonight in conversations with Luis Fernandez examine the conflict in which the two countries are involved.

[Fernandez] A cease-fire has been declared in the El Condor Mountain Range in the Ecuador-Peru conflict which began on 22 January. We have interviewed Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry. Here is what he has to say:

[Belaunde] For us the conflict is over, because we have retaken the places that were invaded. Peru is a country which rigidly adheres to treaties. We have not overstepped the lines set out in the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol--not by 1 millimeter. The only thing we have done is expel some foreigners--unfortunately, from a neighboring country from which we have not been distanced either by history or geography but which, probably for reasons of internal politics, is whipping up conflicts of this kind.

I am extremely distressed that our relations have deteriorated to this extent, but we have had to proceed in accordance with the constitution and to restore full control over our own territory. Once that task was accomplished we ordered a cease-fire, and at this moment the military attaches of the countries which are acting as overseers of the cease-fire are flying to the zone, and I hope that the other side will do the same.

[Fernandez] We are now calling Quito. We tried to get hold of President Jaime Roldos, but he just left to attend a mass meeting. Dr Carlos Feraud kindly took our call instead. Dr Feraud is minister of government, equivalent of interior minister in Europe. Good evening, as it is here in Spain; good afternoon, as it is there.

[Feraud] Good afternoon.

[Fernandez] Could you tell us what exactly is the situation regarding the armed conflict in the El Condor Mountains?

[Feraud] I would like to say first of all that the Republic of Ecuador was the object of aggression by Peruvian Armed Forces on 22 January this year, and in the days since then that aggression has been repeated and has increased to a serious extent. Even so, despite their inferiority in firepower and manpower, our armed forces have succeeded heroically in resisting throughout and up to today.

Through the mediation, at the suggestion of the foreign ministers of the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, Ecuador agreed to implement a cease-fire jointly with Peru, beginning at 1330 today. The cease-fire takes effect in circumstances in which Ecuador's forces are present in two of the areas which are the subject of the conflict, are a mere 3 km from the third one, and still will be fighting the moment the cease-fire is proclaimed.

Peru has inundated the world with false reports, claiming a victory which it has not achieved. On the contrary, it is our view that it ought to have learned a lesson, namely, that a sovereign country cannot be attacked, however small it may be, or however powerful might be the military resources of the aggressor.

We now hope that the cease-fire will be respected, and for that reason we desire the presence of representatives of the countries I mentioned so that they might oversee the fulfillment of the cease-fire and so that a just solution might then be sought to the border dispute between the two countries, a solution which remains to be found despite all the efforts made by Ecuador to find a definitive solution to the situation.

[Fernandez] Dr Feraud, could the Andean Pact be split?

[Feraud] I believe that the Andean Pact is mortally wounded, because we cannot sit down at the same table with a country which has attacked us and which has lied to the world, broadcasting reports which are wholly false in an attempt to deceive even the Peruvian people that we are the aggressors, and that then through military action they have achieved a triumph which they are in reality a long way from having obtained. I therefore believe--I repeat--that the Andean Pact has suffered a mortal wound.

[Fernandez] Fernando Belaunde Terry, can the OAS mediation and the meeting today in Washington resolve anything?

[Belaunde] It is not a case of mediation in this case, because the Rio de Janeiro Protocol establishes that in case of a dispute it is up to the guarantor countries to intervene--that is, Brazil, Argentina, the United States and Chile. So these countries are the ones which can and should in this case intervene. Naturally, all good offices to improve things and help to restore a climate of commonsense which should not have been interrupted in the first place will be welcome.

[Fernandez] Fernando Belaunde Terry, do you not believe that this conflict between Ecuador and Peru might deal a blow to the Andean Pact?

[Belaunde] I do not think so. I hope that commonsense will prevail. We are not adopting an attitude of arrogance, of triumphalism or of vengeance. We have turned the page--a page which we found painful because we thought we had rebuilt our friendship with Ecuador. As everyone knows, I governed from 1963 to 1968 as constitutional president of Peru, and my conduct in the international arena is well known. In those 5 years I was not involved in any international conflict. So the fact that this maneuver was rigged so as to create an artificial conflict is no responsibility of ours. Rather it is the doing of those who would like to blacken our blemish-free record of behavior at home and in international affairs.

PMDB CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY

PY301253 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 81 p 4

[Excerpts of document on the government's economic policy issued by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) on 24 January]

[Text] On Inflation

Due to their inability to curb the afflictive deterioration of the economic situation, government authorities time and time again point to the oil crisis as the fundamental cause of all our economic woes since 1973. They also insistently try to convince the nation that the Brazilian opposition has not only indulged in criticism they believe to be unwarranted, but has also proved itself incapable of proposing valid alternatives to overcome the economic crisis.

Their argument is false on two counts--first because by rejecting any criticism they try to exempt the administrations which created the arbitrary rules of government from their responsibility for the crisis, and second because by accusing the opposition of being incapable of proposing valid alternatives they try to suggest that had we lived under a democratic regime permitting the opposition to gain power, the terrible economic and social difficulties would continue without solution.

As is well known and as we have said many times already, the Brazilian hyperinflation--the highest in our history and one of the highest in the world--cannot be blamed on the price of oil alone. The roots of the runaway price increases can also be traced to the government's neglect, dating back to the period of the "economic miracle," of agricultural activities which supply internal consumption. Per capita income in Brazil increased by nearly 80 percent between 1969 and 1979, while per capita food supply remained practically stationary, even declining in some years, thus sustaining a cruel situation because of its repercussions on society and the people.

The wrong policy of trying to control imports, mainly by hiking their prices, can also be mentioned in that regard. Rather than limiting our purchases abroad, the control on imports only served to fuel inflation even more.

Foreign Debt

Likewise the acute imbalance of our foreign account cannot be simply blamed on oil imports. The irresponsible foreign debt policy followed by arbitrary governments, which served as an umbrella for speculative business transactions, brought on an accumulation of excessive reserves and foreign exchange for many years, an accumulation that stimulated imports and increased our payments of interest rates. Just an irresponsible was the 1974-75 foreign trade policy which permitted an explosive import growth for speculation purposes and its adverse effects on our balance of payments are painfully felt up to the present.

The policy of curbing imports through increasing their price, rather than adopting a system of selective and reasonable control, proved ineffective. The government's inertia was scandalous with regard to measures to save or substitute for oil through fundamental changes in our transport system, technological changes in our industry, and the development of alternate energy sources.

The performance of the economic policy since 1979 confirmed the incompetence with which it was conducted in previous years. It is true that the new "oil shock" and the abrupt rise in international prices and interest rates had an adverse role, but this alone does not explain the deepening imbalances affecting the national economy.

Support for Agriculture

The so highly vaunted support for agriculture, particularly over the past 2 years, mostly benefited agriculture for export or agriculture for gasoline substitution to the detriment of food production for internal consumption. The production of fuel alcohol was encouraged without laying down a reasonable policy for where and how to produce, thus unleashing a socially unjust competition with the production of food for internal consumption and reserving the best land for planting sugarcane rather than coffee, pastures, rice, truck farm products and other products indispensable to feeding the population--a condemnable policy indeed.

The truth is that since 1973 to the present, despite the constant and emphatic statements to the contrary by government officials, the production of those items mentioned above grew at significant rates, at less than half the growth rate of the manufacture of durable consumer goods.

Credibility of the Economic Policy

Public expenditures were cut indiscriminately, hamstringing programs to meet social demands or urgent needs for changing the structure of production and, at the same time, diverting substantial funds for programs such as the nuclear program considered to be pharaonic at the cost of \$30 billion, that is, nearly half our foreign debt.

Indeed the economic policy reached the lowest degree of credibility. The rhetoric of fighting inflation with growth, low interest rates and price control gave way irresponsibly, in less than a year's time and without any convincing explanation, to conflicting theses of holding down prices through economic recession, high interest rates and decontrolled prices. These policies have been worked out in the secrecy of closed doors and abruptly changed without allowing society a say through congress, labor unions and professional associations. The government accuses the opposition of not offering alternative solutions, while the entire nation, in perplexity and discomfort, can watch the government swiftly implementing conflicting programs. It seems clear that the government's economic policy is geared to bring about recession and unemployment as an expedient to solving the problem of inflation and the foreign accounts imbalance, which has become worse as a result of the lack of competence and the authoritarian centralization which characterizes the arbitrary regime.

Supply and Demand

The government adopts measures that will inevitably jeopardize the level of demand and production. Some cases in point are the abrupt reduction of bank credits in real terms over the next few months, the indiscriminate cuts in public expenditures, the increased income tax for salary earners, and the small salary readjustments for public servants and highly paid employees. At the same time, the government raises interest rates, promotes price increases of imports and decontrols prices, thus augmenting the pressures of production costs on manufacturers. Rather than curbing inflation, these disastrous measures will lower production and employment, thus inflicting more punishment on the long-suffering working class.

Similarly, the effect of a recession to alleviate the imbalance of our balance of payments will be negligible. It will be so because the reduction in economic activity has proportionally a lesser effect on the reduction of imports. In order to reduce imports by nearly \$1 billion in 1981, it would be necessary to cut down production by approximately \$8.5 billion. These figures give an idea of the absurd sacrifice represented by trying to even up the balance of payments through a recession. If this policy is adopted, it should be noted that the \$1 billion saving in imports only amounts to slightly more than 5 percent of the foreign resources the country needs in 1981.

The Savings Campaign

Instead of consulting the nation and adopting appropriate and courageous measures to confront the economic crisis, the government resorts to deceiving slogans and publicity in a useless effort to improve its eroded image and retain some credibility for its economic policy.

An eloquent example of this is the "save more" campaign--costing millions--to solve our economic woes. Defeating the boasted-about objectives of the campaign, the government intends to spend no less than 1 billion cruzeiros on publicity. Lapsing into contradiction, the government wants to promote savings through squandering. The result will be discouraging investments as attested by well-known cases of people who sell their small rural properties in order to make deposits in the so-called saving books. Contrary to its expressed objective, this campaign is not aimed at raising the country's production capacity.

The "save more" campaign is intended to reduce demand, not to finance investments and stimulate production. In fact, the real purpose of the recently implemented governmental policy is not to increase savings to amass real resources for investments. If the intention was to promote investments, the government would not be trying to bring about a recession which will only stunt the growth of production as a source of profit and employment, thus weakening rather than strengthening the saving capacity of the citizenry.

The Democratic Solution

First of all, we want to underscore the fundamental importance of democracy as a requirement for solving the economic crisis. A democratic regime is an imperative condition to find a way out of the economic difficulties created by an arbitrary regime. Only the political participation of the entire society through broad debates, freedom of expression and negotiation, which are the hallmarks of that political regime, will permit the country to come up with an economic policy appropriate to come to grips with an unbridled inflation and a foreign account imbalance which are stifling the economy. Only in a democratic context will the government have the legitimacy to ask society to sacrifice and to command the credibility needed to be effective. A nonelected government is not representative and, therefore, is not legitimate. The crisis of legitimacy gives rise to the crisis of credibility. The question is not only for the opposition to offer alternate programs, as the government insistently complains, but to have the conditions for debating problems in order to define programs, and then to press for their implementation. But this is not possible without democratic normalization.

A legitimate government is a democratic government with an economic policy commanding the credibility of all Brazilians, thus able to mobilize the country to reverse the inflationary expectations which is today the most powerful driving force behind the constant price increases. The bleak reality in Brazil is that nobody buys or sells in accordance with the policy announced by the government, and even measures that eventually prove to be correct are not trustworthy because of the widespread lack of credibility in the government. A democratic government enjoying the support of society will be in a position to negotiate with international lenders the recycling and rescheduling of our foreign debt, without accepting in exchange impositions to adopt recessive measures. This is exactly the opposite of what is happening today when a government without social backing gives in to pressures exerted by international financial circles, adopting their prescription for our domestic economic policy in a demonstration of its weak bargaining power and its incapacity to defend the national interests.

A legitimate and democratic government will stave off a recession through a policy of selective control of demand in order to reduce imports. It will also make better use of foreign resources available, labor force and means of production in an industry now affected by the problem of idle capacity which may become worse soon. Such a government will also bring order to public expenditures, making them socially and economically more effective. It is a serious mistake to make across-the-board cuts on demand, without proper guidelines, because this will only cause unemployment and a slowdown in activities of priority importance. In short, a corrective policy must be conducted in accordance with selective, not across-the-board and indiscriminate, rules.

Tax Reform

It is fundamentally important to make a tax reform which, contrary to what has been done up to now, will generate noninflationary resources to finance public expenditures. This reform must impose taxes on activities on an unproductive nature and on higher bracket incomes and wealth. It is unacceptable that the system of taxation in Brazil should be regressive rather than progressive, with two-thirds of revenues coming from indirect taxes and only one-third from direct taxes. The consequence of this is that those who earn less have to carry the burden of public expenditures and social security obligations--this is a social scandal.

The financial situation of states and municipalities must be strengthened. States and municipalities must also be given greater autonomy in the allocation of available resources so that they will be used more effectively and in accordance with the needs of the local populations. The structure of federation must be reestablished, that is, the government be taken closer to the citizens so that they can elect it, pressure it and even remove it when it proves incompetent. The arbitrary system permits elections for governors and mayors but does not provide them with the autonomous resources to enable them to govern. The way it is, in 1982 we are going to elect beggars. Under the 1946 constitution, the union collected eight taxes and the states seven. The proportion today is 12 taxes for the union and only two for the states, apart from indirect taxes levied on lotteries, including the soccer pool. The poverty of the municipalities, which are the physical basis generating all tax revenues, turns into a myth their municipal autonomy and decentralization.

Salary Policy

The form in which public resources are financed, spent or invested as well as the policy of production to be implemented is indispensable to make possible the income redistribution which society demands. The salary policy also will play a fundamental role to that effect. The salary policy now in force does not protect the workers' buying power. The PMDB program contemplates readjustments tied to inflation rates, not to a given period of time. This is the best way to guarantee a minimum of protection for real salaries against rising prices. Nevertheless, we believe that the current policy of semestral readjustment should not be repealed, despite its shortcomings. Future amendments should make the salary law more just, not make it revert to the hateful formula used by authoritarian regimes for 15 years to perversely hold back the buying power of the workers. We reiterate this position of the PMDB because there are signs that salaries will be saddled with the responsibility for inflation and unemployment, despite the fact that official figures are proof to the contrary, that is, such figures show that nominal salaries have lagged behind prices and stayed behind. The PMDB has always fought to legally guarantee employment stability, thus erecting a barrier against the manipulations of unscrupulous employers.

Responsible Criticism

The PMDB is responsibly criticizing the government's economic policy and is making viable proposals regarding the Brazilian economy on the assumption that democracy must be reinstituted in Brazil through a national constituent assembly. We are spokesmen for the sufferings of Brazilian society, for the rapid and disastrous deterioration of the economic situation. We have never been Cassandras or harbingers of doom or vultures feeding on carcasses. We reject the suicidal position of those who say "the worse, the better." We also stay away from messianic proposals or the mystical aura of gurus.

We condemn the immobility of the status quo which identifies itself with the fatalism implied in the phrase "leave it alone to see how it ends up." The nation even more than political parties is opposed to the present state of affairs. The political will of the nation will prevail, substituting democracy for arbitrary rule and for the men who for 17 years have kept the nation floundering in unhappiness.

FIRST NUCLEAR PLANT TO BEGIN OPERATING IN APRIL

PY301724 Paris AFP in Spanish 1945 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 29 Jan (AFP)--Engineer Alceu Braga Lopez has told the press here that the first Brazilian nuclear plant will begin operating in April at 30 percent of its intended output.

He indicated that the test runs have been successfully concluded on this nuclear plant located in Itaorna, Angra dos Reis, 130 km from Rio de Janeiro. This powerplant has a Westinghouse reactor built in the United States which has an output of 626,000 kw.

In addition to this nuclear powerplant, Brazil's nuclear program provides for the installation of eight other units which will have 1.3-million kw reactors each, according to an accord signed with the FRG in June 1975.

The first two nuclear powerplants provided for in the FRG-Brazilian accord are being built in Angra dos Reis near the 626,000-kw plant which will be dedicated in April. These three nuclear plants will constitute the Adm Alvaro Alberto Nuclear Center.

Two other nuclear powerplants will be located on the sea coast of Sao Paulo State, but the locations for the four other powerplants provided for in the FRG-Brazilian accord have not been chosen yet.

'LULA' EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN TOUR

PY301723 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Jan (AFP)--Brazilian union leader Luis Inacio da Silva--Lula--said during a press conference here today that the problems of the Brazilian working class originate in Brazil but are also provoked from abroad by the multinational enterprises operating in Brazil.

Da Silva was invited for his European tour by the French democratic labor federation and is accompanied by a delegation which includes Jaco Bettar, president of the Sao Paulo oil workers union and secretary general of the Brazilian Workers Party (PT). Lula, who is now the PT president, indicated that his European tour to report on the struggle of Brazilian union leaders is important.

Lula said the fact that his visit to France comes at the same time as that of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo is pure coincidence. He said that during this tour he has finally understood that the condition of the Brazilian working class does not only depend on the internal situation prevailing in Brazil.

He said that if some political opening is taking place in Brazil, it does not affect the working class because the Brazilian political opening is for the elite and only a part of society benefits from it.

He said, for example, that Brazilian labor laws have not been changed since the thirties, when, during the first dictatorship, a series of fascist laws directly inspired by the labor pact enforced in Italy by Benito Mussolini were approved.

Lula said: This is why this trip is important for us because we have suddenly realized that from the union point of view we are 100 years behind and also because we were able to ask for effective international solidarity with the struggle of the Brazilian working class.

Lula added that he will return to Brazil to attend military court proceedings on 16 February along with 13 other union leaders for their activity during the 41-day strike of Sao Paulo metal workers in April 1980 when they were charged with violating the state security law.

He said: European union leaders should concern themselves more with Latin American union leaders because Europe has the economic power and our countries have the repression and massacre of workers, as happened recently in Bolivia.

Asked about the new U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the possible repercussions of his presidency on the Latin American continent, Lula quoted a phrase by Dom Helder Camara: the difference between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan is the same as the difference between Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola.

The Brazilian union leader, who a few days ago met with Lech Walesa, president of the Polish solidarity, said that there is a similarity in the union struggle in the two countries because they are seeking practically the same thing: union freedom, independence, improvement of labor conditions, among other things.

Lula said: In Italy, I discussed with Walesa the fact that Polish unions do not want to get involved in politics and we reached the conclusion that even with that attitude, the Polish unions were practically responsible for overthrowing the government.

He added: We, who are involved in politics, have not even been able to change our country's union structure.

Lula said that the Brazilian unions still have to propose a draft for a new union law. He also revealed that many European union and political organizations such as the FRG Social Democrats, the Italian Christian Democrats and Amnesty International want to send representatives to observe the proceedings against the union leaders by a military court next month.

FORMER BOLIVIAN OFFICIAL GRANTED ASYLUM

PY301705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1022 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here tonight that the Brazilian Government has granted political asylum to Rolando Roca Aguilera, former president of the Bolivian National Electoral Court. The information, released by the Brazilian Justice Ministry, states that Aguilera arrived in Brazil on 21 August 1980 and requested political asylum. The political asylum will permit Roca Aguilera, who is a law professor, to work at a Brazilian university.

PROBLEM WITH ARGENTINA; PERU-ECUADOR CONFLICT

PY301859 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Argentina has officially charged four Chilean cartographers arrested last Wednesday, 21 January, by members of the gendarmerie of violating its sovereignty. This was confirmed by the acting foreign minister, Col Ernesto Videla, who disclosed that a note in this regard was delivered to the Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires, Sergio Jarpa Reyes. The secretary of state has pointed out that the Foreign Ministry is now preparing an answer to the Argentine communique.

Videla stated that the Argentine note is in answer to a request made by Chile through the Argentine representative in Santiago, Hugo Mario Miatello, on the reasons for the arrest of the Chilean cartographers. The acting foreign minister disclosed information on the date the Argentine document was delivered and its contents:

[Begin recording] It was delivered on Wednesday to Ambassador Jarpa in Buenos Aires. [passage indistinct]

They have stated that Argentine sovereignty has been violated and we are going to prove that this is not so. This is a general idea of what our answer will be. And above all we will seek a solution to a problem which has been magnified and which we believe should be placed, as I have stated before, at the level it deserves and not given more importance than it has. [end recording]

Colonel Videla explained that the arrest of the cartographers has its importance, but that the event should be given only the importance it deserves. He said the incident should not be magnified and that Chile will prepare its defense for which the necessary steps will be taken.

The state secretary pointed out that it is through diplomatic channels that countries understand each other and this is why this problem is being conducted through this channel.

The acting foreign minister also voiced his opinion on the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict:

[Begin recording] It is a pity that there should be such difficulties as those that have appeared between Peru and Ecuador. We are really sorry about it and hope a solution will be found soon. First the clashes that have been taking place in the area should cease. You know that our position regarding problems between countries is very clear. We believe they should be solved through dialogue and this is what we are supporting. We hope they will restore peace in the zone mainly through the channels established by the human being--that is, organizations such as the OAS, which is in charge of guarding peace. This is what we are interested in. Therefore we have agreed to the consultative meeting. It has always been Chile's policy to seek organizations which can take prompt measures to stop any actions that might become more serious. Therefore we have faith and hope that the OAS will solve the problems as soon as possible for a coexistence between brothers [words indistinct] in America. [end recording]

Colonel Videla stated that Chile follows the steps taken by the OAS in this regard with great interest and that it is too soon to voice an opinion.

He confirmed that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has summoned the guarantor countries of the treaty of peace, friendship and borders between Peru and Ecuador, and said that Chile is analyzing the background of the case and has been in contact with the remaining guarantor countries of the 1942 protocol to study a joint action. He added that for the time being the problem is being analyzed by the OAS and that after the delegate's meeting on Monday we will see what solution is proposed.

Colonel Videla stated that calm should prevail in order to watch the development of events, and that Chile continues to respect the principle of respect for treaties:

[Begin recording] Yes, of course, we maintain our position. This is a principle and we cannot change a principle. The principle of respect for treaties is a (?serious) issue in Chilean international policy. Moreover, we believe that these international tools and respect for them is what allows us to maintain peace. The violation of these treaties is what generates tensions. It is true, in this regard we are very [word indistinct] in expressing our full and absolute support for the respect of treaties.
[end recording]

The state secretary also said that the Foreign Ministry has maintained constant contact with the Peruvian and Ecuadorean representatives in Santiago. He also added that we do not prejudge the events and that the available information is very important. He reiterated that the most important thing is that peace should be reached in the zone that the clashes should end.

HOY COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO CRITICS

PY302116 Santiago Chile HOY in Spanish 21-27 Jan 81 p 5

["The Director's Column" by Emilio Filippi: "The Political Aims of Criticism"]

[Text] Sometimes one becomes convinced that those who repeat a slogan really believe what they say. Nevertheless, this is difficult to understand. Whenever a government measure meets resistance among the public or some people criticize it or its modification is requested because the measure is thought to be unsuitable, before long certain official or unofficial spokesmen will voice the accusation: "The criticism has political aims."

In this way they believe that they have taken care of the problem, because the stain would be so serious that persisting with the opposition would deserve any kind of repressive measure. For lack of arguments they use a denunciation and behind it there is a subtly insinuated threat.

In our opinion the problem has its origin in a disdain for constructive dialogue. In the view of some people it is an incredible weakness to debate a matter of national interest, exchange points of view, compare solutions and propose alternatives. Why should it be admitted that other people may be right, particularly when they are not inflexible? Has it not been demonstrated that those wielding power must necessarily be infallible, if they wish to keep alive the principle of authority?

A whole system has thus been established in which those who are on one side are always right and those who are on the other side are always wrong. Therefore, the former are naturally good, never make a mistake, do everything well, have pure and deeply patriotic motivations, are unselfish and only think of the common good. On the contrary, the others are inherently evil, their lives are riddled with errors, they do everything wrong, they are inspired with mean passions and motivated by a demagogical taste for political intrigue. In short, they only deserve to be taken into account as destructive elements from which the country should be defended and safeguarded.

The pattern has been repeated in recent events.

The government promulgates a university law which calls forth serious criticism from distinguished university people and directors of professional schools. Their observations have been aimed at various aspects of the law, ranging from the philosophy inspiring the changes to the procedure to be used to implement them. The law was promulgated without any previous debate and, naturally, the country was taken by surprise.

It seems that what is at stake is not what is suitable for the Chileans, but rather what some people with decisionmaking power believe to be suitable for them.

Since there was no previous discussion at which different positions confronted each other, no good result was achieved for university-level study; but it was just an executive decision, naturally subject to numerous errors. It is, however, not a question of some unimportant measure, but rather of policies which have a bearing on the future of our education. It therefore worries thoughtful people who refuse to implicitly accept what the propaganda--and without offering an analysis--not very elegantly asserts to be good.

This has been sufficient to accuse the detractors of playing at politics. On the other hand, that rebuke has been repeated so often that "playing at politics" has come to mean the same as thinking, analyzing the events, repudiating stereotypes.

The bad thing is, however, that the inability to accept debate is mainly the result of a wish to impose, at any cost, a social pattern for which the large majority of the population of this nation feels no sympathy. It is exactly the same as others wanted to do in the past on all levels in the name of popular revolution which was naturally resisted by us Chileans, since we were not used to any pattern being imposed on us by force.

Unfortunately, the national congress does not function now and there are also no other organizations representing the feelings of the nation which can make themselves heard within the legal rules for coexistence. In the past, debate came to be regarded as obligatory, and this saved us from much misfortune.

That is why it is so necessary now.

SECURITY FORCES CONDUCT DRAGNET OPERATION

PY302326 Paris AFP in Spanish 1009 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Jan (AFP)--About 100 persons were detained here yesterday, Wednesday, during a vast police operation carried out in order to detain those guilty of recent terrorist attacks which have taken place in the capital.

For 4 hours, carabineros, members of the civilian investigations police and National Information Center (CNI) personnel with helicopter support surrounded and broke into houses of a large sector of the Quinta Normal district.

On Tuesday, in coordinated actions, extremist elements--who identified themselves as members of the self-styled militias of popular resistance--set fire to two commercial stores, a movie theater and a luxurious restaurant-discotheque in the most exclusive sector of the Chilean capital.

During the dragnet operation, the police security forces detained about 100 suspects. Of this group, 30 persons were taken to a police precinct, where 27 were later released.

Security sources did not give details of the result of the operation, even though it was announced that the operation was carried out because of recent terrorist attacks.

STUDENTS BANISHED FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PY310724 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Jan (AFP)--A group of 16 students was denounced to the police when they were singing protest songs in a private residence located in the Algarrobo resort, located to the northeast of the Chilean capital. They were arrested by the carabineros.

After staying in a police precinct, the Interior Ministry today ordered a 3-month internal banishment to Chiloe (1,500 kilometers south of Santiago) for Hugo Ernesto Villar Cisternas, Juan Luis Valladares Araya, Leonardo Alfonso Yanez Silva, Victor Hugo Contreras Scorsoni and David Gustavo Gonzalez Lopez, all of them Chileans.

According to the semiofficial agency ORBE, the young people were surprised during a meeting of a political nature, where the police confiscated a quantity of pamphlets and documents drafted by the proscribed Communist Party.

The Interior Ministry has indicated in a communique that the documents contained instructions for implementing a vast subversive plan which had the intention of creating an artificial atmosphere of chaos in the Chilean universities during the current year.

During the past 15 days three women and three young men have been internally banished to distant regions in the north of the country, after having participated in subversive activities, it has been noted here.

POLITICAL PRISONERS DISPERSED TO VARIOUS PRISONS

PY311645 Paris AFP in Spanish 0516 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that the political prisoners held in the main penitentiary of the Chilean capital have been dispersed to various prisons in the center of the country.

An interventor with full powers who is currently supervising the operation of the penitentiary system indicated that the immediate transfer of the prisoners was ordered because they have become an important nucleus for providing plans, contacts and information to terrorist groups that have carried out actions harmful to the country.

Based on reports from government sectors, the press has recently said here that the opposition to the military regime of Gen Augusto Pinochet has a subversive plan to carry out attacks, arson and occupation of property, action which is to reach its decisive point in March, when the chief of state will be inaugurated as constitutional president for an 8-year term.

The interventor of the penitentiary system, Col Sergio Rojas (ret), did not want to label them as political prisoners. He said that in the penitentiary they were enjoying privileges which created tension among prisoners held for common crimes.

The 55 persons affected by the transfer are being processed or have been sentenced for violating the state security law or the law regulating possession of arms as members of leftist opposition groups.

Colonel Rojas was appointed this month after a reporter was able to get into a Santiago prison and published a report on charges of bad treatment, abuse, irregularities and depravity carried out by guards and common criminals in the prison.

COURT WON'T NAME JUDGE TO INVESTIGATE TORTURE

PY290353 Paris AFP in Spanish 2012 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Jan (AFP)--It was reported in this capital today that the highest Chilean court of justice has refused to appoint a special judge to investigate alleged tortures committed by members of the National Information Center [CNI].

The petition to the Supreme Court of Justice was submitted by lawyers who collected 130 complaints on illegal mistreatment suffered by persons detained by CNI agents in 1980.

According to the lawyers, the knowledge of these actions has caused public alarm, which is the criteria that the Chilean law demands in such cases for the appointment of an investigating judge vested with full powers.

The court ruled that such an appointment is unacceptable, since the corresponding investigations are the responsibility of the military courts of justice.

The lawyers, linked to the defense of human rights and the Catholic Church Vicariate of Solidarity, had requested the appearance in court of four women and three men who--according to them--were tortured at CNI offices during investigations which involved political enemies of the government.

The tortures mentioned to the court include: the use of electrical shock, simulated executions, threats against relatives, the introduction of high pressure water in the mouth and nose, hanging from a moving stick by the feet and arms, blows to break the ear drums and the steady dripping of drops of water on the same spot of the head for hours, in addition to other physical and psychological mistreatment.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT DEMANDS EVACUATION OF EMBASSY

PY302052 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1631 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 30 Jan (LATIN)--The Swedish Government today demanded the immediate evacuation of its embassy, but the 50 Chileans who are in it refused to go as long as their demands are unmet.

The ultimatum of eviction was transmitted to the occupiers by charge d'affaires Peter Hammerskjold, who returned from Stockholm on Thursday with instructions from his government to that effect.

Jose Gutierrez, leader of the occupiers, said that the diplomat sternly urged them to leave the embassy, stating that this was the position taken by his government. Gutierrez said, however, in a dialogue with newsmen through the bars of the embassy garden fence, that "we will remain here indefinitely, until our problems are solved." The leader also complained that the embassy has suspended, as of yesterday, the providing of medicines and medical attention. Embassy officials said that no statements will be made just now.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN SANTIAGO; NO INJURIES REPORTED

PY021200 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] A bomb explosion has caused considerable damage to a house in the capital. The bomb was planted at the door of the house located at 115 Espana Avenue. According to a report, the explosion totally destroyed the door, but no one was injured. Police have begun an investigation on the spot. No assessment of the cost of the damage has been made by those living in the house.

Another Bombing Reported

PY022127 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Feb (AFP)--It was learned here today that a bomb explosion partially destroyed La Casona de San Isidro folk center, which belongs to two lawyers who are members of the Committee for Human Rights.

Lawyer Manuel Acuna stated that he does not know the reason for the attack, although he feels that it may be an act of intimidation for the action carried out by the human rights organization, which is currently defending several university students who have been banished by the government to different regions of the country. This musical center operated as usual this weekend, with folk singers and poetry lovers present. Other attacks reported during the past few months in night spots in the elegant neighborhoods of Santiago, have been attributed to the Popular Militia of the Leftist Resistance. According to police sources, the dynamite attack against the folk music center could be a response to the actions of the groups who call themselves popular militias.

PROGRAM TO MODERNIZE CHILEAN NAVY UNDERWAY

PY022010 Paris AFP in Spanish 0509 GMT 31 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Jan (AFP)--Authorized sources of the navy stated here today that Chile will acquire modern ships to markedly increase its naval potential in the coming years.

Representatives of the most important French shipyards will arrive during the first days of March, and British shipyard representatives will arrive in April. The sources stated that these visits are aimed at settling the purchase of several ships in which the Chilean Navy is interested.

The navy chief of staff, Vice Adm Maurice Poisson Eastman, pointed out that in addition to several German submarines Chile will possibly acquire Corvettes from Spain for antiaircraft and coastal missions.

Eastman added that the financing organizations of the navy are studying the incorporation of F-2000 model frigates and a French-made Corvette type 67.

The vice admiral said that we are also interested in the German shipyards named Blohm and Voss, who have a very interesting ship which is built on a modular system which allows fast assembly and repair.

Eastman then stated that Adm Jose Toribio Merino, navy commander in chief and member of the government military junta, is the person who has promoted naval construction and upkeep in Chile.

He added that the Chilean Naval Docks and Yards (ASMAR) has a shipyard from where the first Chilean-made ship will be launched. The ship, named Maipo, will be launched next June, and the second unit named El Rancagua, in December.

The vice admiral concluded stating: "We are somewhat indebted over the payment of the submarines which are being built in Germany but we are seriously interested in advancing negotiations for the increase of our naval potential to safeguard our sovereignty."

M-19 GROUP 'DECLARES WAR' ON TURBAY GOVERNMENT

PA012233 Paris AFP in Spanish 1614 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Bogota, 31 Jan (AFP)--The M-19 [19 April Movement] nationalist guerrilla group today issued a "declaration of war" against President Julio Cesar Turbay's government, at a time in which the approval of a partial amnesty seems to be finding serious obstacles in parliament.

The M-19, through a communique delivered to the press media, offered its support to the Salvadoran revolutionaries, and stressed the need to carry out a second nationwide civic strike "as the people's answer" to the government's alleged refusal to accept "a democratic solution."

According to the communique, "the Colombian people have to take action. The patriotic forces must prepare for and carry out the civic strike, which will show the people's fighting spirit and their unwavering will to fight and win."

The M-19 leaders claim that "dialogue will again be in order once we can be backed up by the political-military actions we impose."

The communique says, "We have once again shown that in this country the freedom and welfare of our people can only be obtained through force and violence" because the government has "said no to peace, no to a democratic solution," and keeps on with its state of siege, torture and repression, while the hunger and misery of our people worsens.

The M-19 offered its, "complete support" to the armed Salvadoran people and their vanguard, the "Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front."

The M-19 strongly rejects "with all the indignation of Colombian and Latin American patriots, the attitude assumed by the Colombian and Venezuelan Governments in granting economic and military aid to the murderers of the Salvadoran people."

The M-19 communique is signed by the superior command formed by Jaime Bateman, Ivan Marino, and former congressman Carlos Toledo, as well as by the national directorate, whose members are being tried in a court-martial in a prison in Bogota.

ROLDOS ADDRESSES RALLY ON BORDER CONFLICT

PA030337 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Speech by President Jaime Roldos to rally at Independence Plaza in Quito--live]

[Text] People of my country, soldiers of Ecuador: Because at this hour each Ecuadorean man and woman is a soldier of the fatherland along with those heroic soldiers of Paquisha and the heroic soldiers of our military detachment in the El Condor Mountain Range, today's gathering here properly expresses the views of the people of our country. We have come here to take a single oath which (?excludes no one), an oath for peace. But also, an oath for national dignity. Peace. Yes we want it, constructive peace for our people. But when the need arises to defend our dignity and we must choose between life and death, we must sacrifice our lives so that the (?banner) of national dignity will remain aloft. [applause]

This is a government that is deeply responsible for what it now possesses for Ecuador at this historic hour.

A few days ago, I was telling the soldiers of Ecuador that fate has placed a very grave responsibility before us. If we do not do our duty, what we do today could become the shame and stigma of tomorrow. Today, then, it is our duty to act with a sense of patriotism, with a sense of democracy.

Since the last few days of January of this year, we have been defending the Paquisha military post and the military posts we have in the El Condor Mountain Range. And I say that (Machinaza) and (Mayayco) are in the hands of Ecuadorean soldiers.

And I say [applause], and I say that in Paquisha we have fought for several days to withstand the [word indistinct] bombardment of Peru's criminal air force. And our soldiers have (?fallen) and embraced the earth. It is an embrace of blood and hope, to defend our territorial (?dignity).

Last night, I told Ecuador and America: we know about Peru's enormous fighting capacity. We know that it is one of America's military powers. We know that for 10 years it has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on armaments, on planes, on missiles at the cost of hunger and poverty for its own people. We know about its war power. But we also know that we must defend our territorial integrity. Because, if the fight over the dignity of a nation were a war of numbers [lucha de contabilidad]--to count how many planes, how many tanks, how many missiles the other nation had that it wanted to humiliate--it would be inadmissible to (?surrender) in these circumstances.

We are here today to firmly tell America and the world that we are prepared to defend what is rightfully ours. We are a law-abiding nation; we are a nation that wants to believe in peaceful methods and in the international organizations. That is why first on 22 January and later on 28 January, we resorted to our friendly nations; to the Organization of American States, to denounce the criminal Peruvian aggression.

Peru claims Ecuador has invaded it. Last night I asked when and how did the invasion of Peru take place and why, if Peru had been invaded, did it not file the corresponding complaint before the international organizations?

I wish to state categorically that this nation is determined to defend peace, but it is also determined to defend national dignity.

A meeting of foreign ministers of the American states is being held today in Washington. When Colombia and Venezuela outlined to Ecuador the need for mediation to establish peace, Ecuador accepted. When Pope John Paul II proposed peace, Ecuador accepted it. When the king of Spain proposed peace, Ecuador accepted because we want to prove that we are not an aggressor nation, because we want to prove to the world that we are a nation that believes in laws and that resorts to peaceful methods and goes before the international organizations.

When four nations of America, namely the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, proposed mediation, we told them that we accepted it. But we also demanded something, which has been recorded in writing--listen well people of Ecuador--in writing as a *sine qua non* characteristic and as a fundamental (condition): that we accept as friendly countries; that we do not accept them as guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. This was the condition with which this government [applause] with which this government [crowd chants "Ecuador, Ecuador, Ecuador"] accepted the mediation of these other four countries, to reiterate this desire for peace.

And when a cease-fire was repeatedly proposed today, we said that Ecuador does not fire to attack; Ecuador fires to defend itself; Ecuador fires to (detain) the attack, that if a cease-fire is established--and it was established as of 1332--this means a [word indistinct], this means that observers come to the El Condor Mountain Range to see; to the El Condor Mountain Range, where the Ecuadorean soldiers still are, [word indistinct] Peruvian aggression.

But we have also told them clearly and categorically that a cease-fire does not mean to renounce a single [word indistinct], a single one of Ecuador's rights, that we want to prove to the OAS meeting this afternoon in Washington to what point the words peace and law are not the words used by the strong to bend the weak. We want to tell them, to prove to them to what extent Ecuador, while holding to its positions--because we are holding to them--sees the effectiveness of an international organization.

Yesterday, when foreign newsmen spoke to me of a possible dialogue with the president of Peru to settle the territorial conflict, I told them that the president of Ecuador does not hold a dialogue with a person who lies and who has offended the Ecuadorean people. [applause] Because it is an offense to our people to have wanted to exhibit the bloodied uniforms of Ecuadorean soldiers. Yes, we have said it--and God bless this moment--the bloodied uniforms that were torn from the dead bodies of Ecuadorean soldiers. This proves that Paquisha is ours. This proves that this detachment has defended, with honor and loyalty, the honor of being Ecuadorean.

Today, we await a decision. Military attaches of those four countries have left today for the El Condor Mountain Range to [words indistinct] not only the cease-fire, but also to confirm the aggression against us. Today, we await the decision of the OAS. We are a small nation, but with a big heart and much courage.

On 29 January, following the attack of 28 January against the Paquisha post, the national defense minister, ranking Ecuadorean military chiefs and I went to the southern border of our country, in the Amazon region. [applause] I want to assure you that the government wants to exhaust all diplomatic and peaceful means, because we are a peaceful, law-loving nation, to avoid an attempt against a single one of our rights.

Neither America nor anyone can provoke us. We are defending our dignity of being men, our dignity of being a sovereign people. Let America do us justice. We are asking the OAS to do us justice. Let the friendly nations that lent themselves to the cease-fire know that Ecuador does not want to be sacrificed at a negotiating table. We are determined, with absolute historic responsibility--and this is not demagoguery or an exaggerated patriotic harangue--to defend the national territory with our own blood.

I am an Ecuadorean, aware of what a long armed conflict could involve. I am fully aware of the present circumstances. It is my duty to maintain peace and preserve the safety of my people, and I am fighting to do so. I am also aware, however, that I have a primary, elementary duty to you to defend the integrity of our fatherland. Along these lines of national defense, Ecuador last night said that it has not left nor will it leave its borders in the attack, because we are not the aggressor, because we repelled an attack.

Those foreign soldiers who are somewhere in the El Condor Mountain Range must get out. This is what we are demanding of the OAS because nobody can be allowed to attack a people or lie to America and the world, as the Peruvian Government has done, claiming to have been the victim of an aggression rather than the aggressor.

Proof of this aggression is the fact that it has been unable to prove an Ecuadorean invasion because there was no Ecuadorean invasion. Peru has tried to play with the thesis of fait accompli as [words indistinct] in 1941. They invade us, they attack us and kill our soldiers, and then they want to hold meetings in order to discuss the problems. We told this clearly and emphatically to Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the United States. We are telling this tonight at the OAS.

Because of that, I ask you to maintain our national unity and avoid provocations. What we have seen in the past few days is the beautiful example of a people who are not afraid in the face of a war because they know what they are fighting for. They do not want an armed conflict, but neither do they decline their right to defend their dignity. They would rather lose their lives than their dignity. [applause] We are showing that Peru, the aggressor, refused to attend the foreign ministers consultation meeting; that it refused to accept an OAS committee to see on the following day of the aggression to the Paquisha post on 28 January, the effects of such an aggression; that it refused to accept the mediation of [word indistinct] and Venezuela; that it refused to accept the request of Pope John Paul II; that it refused [passage indistinct]. It is true that it called on the four nations previously mentioned by us wanting to bring up the thesis, which Ecuador rejects. We, on the contrary, have tried to prove our respect of the law. While we do this, however, we have defended inch by inch the El Condor Mountain Range. Hear this, Ecuadoreans, we shall defend El Condor inch by inch [applause].

What we said today in accepting the cease-fire was to [word indistinct] the hope in that the international organizations may solve the problem. The order handed down to me by the people is for [word indistinct] to keep flying high the sacred tricolored symbol of the fatherland, to keep the yellow, blue and red flying high. I ask you not to drop your guard, in case somebody tries to imply that the cease-fire is the end of the conflict. The conflict will be over only under terms which are just for Ecuador. That is our firm position.

That is my firm decision, Ecuadoreans. We have resorted to the international organizations because we want justice, because we want to prove through peaceful means the legitimacy of our rights and the illegitimacy of the aggression against us. We do not want anyone in the future to tell us that we obstructed such initiatives. However, Ecuadoreans, not a step back. Hear me, never a step back. We are determined then to have the broadest possible cooperation by the people as it has been the case in recent days.

Amid the misfortune of the aggression, how beautiful it has been to see this united people and to hear the cry: The united fatherland shall never be defeated. It has been beautiful to see the unity of men in all sectors, businessmen, bankers, industrialists, workers, craftsmen, peasants, and students and to see all the parties and political movements of Ecuador [words indistinct] the sacred tricolor of the fatherland. It has been beautiful to see how all the branches of government are united in the defense of our territory. As a democratic people we have had our disagreements; we will have them in the domestic sphere, but in the international sphere we share one heart and one thought, an Ecuadorean heart and thought.

Let us await the decisions that the OAS will adopt. Let us wait (?for) the report of the observers that might possibly be in the El Condor Mountain Range tomorrow. Let us wait and be firm because [words indistinct] I am not willing to go back. I am ready--as I was before and as I will always be--to be at the head of the armed forces [words indistinct] to defend the fatherland.

Yesterday and today we have fought in the battlefield of the El Condor Mountain Range. Today we are fighting with diplomatic weapons because I stress that peace is in the [word indistinct] of this people but may peace never be an excuse to humiliate the people, something which the government will never accept. Ecuador is not going to let anyone humiliate it.

Ecuadoreans, have faith in your government. We have not failed you during the most difficult moments of this fight. We will not fail you in defending the territorial integrity of our fatherland and in guaranteeing a peace, a lasting and just peace for our people. Let this message be heard by the peoples of America. Let the governments of America hear this message and see this gathering of the people.

We love this great and sovereign Ecuador [words indistinct] in peace or in struggle we will build it. We fight for peace; yes Ecuadoreans, yes Americans, but [word indistinct] peace and justice because we will also fight for our dignity as a people and for our [words indistinct] on the American Continent.

Ecuadoreans, long live the legendary Paquisha detachment! [shouts of "viva"] Ecuadoreans, long live our fatherland! [shouts of "viva"]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ACCEPTANCE OF CEASE-FIRE

PA022030 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2015 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Communique issued by the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry on 2 February 1981, read by unidentified announcer at the press room of the Presidency of the Republic--live]

[Text] In light of the call issued by the friendly countries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States for Ecuador and Peru to announce publicly and simultaneously at 1330 on 2 February 1981, in Quito and Lima, their decision to accept an immediate and mutually respected cease-fire, the Ecuadorean Government fulfills this by making said announcement. At the same time, it has been reported that the government of the republic will provide all the necessary facilities so that a new inspection commission, made up of the representatives of the above-mentioned countries, will immediately go to the area in conflict, accompanied by Ecuadorean military personnel, in order to confirm that the cease-fire is effective.

Quito, 2 February 1981

GUARANTOR STATES ANNOUNCE PERU-ECUADOR CEASE-FIRE

PY021930 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1914 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Feb--Ecuador and Peru today agreed to a cease-fire on their common border, asserted an official spokesman of the meeting of the guarantor countries of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean peace protocol.

PERU, ECUADOR ACCEPT OBSERVERS COMMISSION

PY021954 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1943 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Feb (LATIN)--Peru and Ecuador today decided to put an end to the border conflict which has caused a confrontation between them for the last 5 days, according to official information released by the guarantor countries of the peace protocol signed by the two countries.

They have also accepted the creation of an observers commission that will verify on the common border of the two countries the cease-fire that was decided on today at 1830 GMT. This commission will include the Argentine, Chilean, Brazilian and U.S. military attaches who are accredited to Lima and Quito, the official communique of the guarantor countries indicated.

Armed Forces To Aid Observers

PY030236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Feb (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry announced here today that the observers commission of the guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol can count on all the necessary help of the Peruvian Armed Forces to verify the cease-fire on the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border.

A Foreign Ministry communique indicated that as of 1330 (1830 GMT) "our armed forces are granting the necessary help so that the verification can be carried out by the guarantors: Brazil, the United States, Argentina and Chile." At the same time it reiterates that a cease-fire is in effect in the border area located in the El Condor Mountain Range.

Observers to Combat Zone

PY030227 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0041 GMT 3 Feb 81

[By Kevin Dunn]

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Feb (LATIN)--Observers of four neutral countries left this capital today for a border with Ecuador in order to verify the implementation of the cease-fire that was agreed on today after 5 days of heavy combat.

Acting Foreign Minister Felipe Osterling said during a press conference that a similar mission will also leave Quito, the Ecuadorean capital, for the border area located in the El Condor Mountain Range.

The mission includes the Lima military attaches of the four guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro treaty, which in 1942 after a brief and bloody war defined the border area that had been in dispute. The guarantor nations are Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States.

The observers left Lima just after the cease-fire was announced in Brasilia, where Peru, Ecuador and the guarantor nations met for 3 days in order to resolve the conflict.

Peru last night ordered a unilateral cease-fire after asserting that it has recaptured the three military posts that had allegedly been occupied by Ecuadorean troops. Osterling said that the military attaches will probably reach the combat zone at dark tonight or tomorrow in order to verify that all of the area from which the Ecuadorean invaders were expelled is within our territory.

RADIO CRITICIZES ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

PY021704 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Just as we had foreseen, Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has lied to the entire Ecuadorean people regarding the origin and development of the armed clashes in the El Condor Mountain Range. With the self-confidence he has acquired in the last 7 days, the Ecuadorean president said that they were the victims of a new aggression by the neighboring country to the south, Peru.

As has been clearly shown, Peru decided to use force only after having exhausted all means of persuading the Ecuadorean invaders to withdraw from Peruvian soil. Roldos was very far from the truth when he equated this firm stand on the part of Peru with a policy of territorial expansion. No one who knows this continent can believe this groundless statement by an irresponsible president of a neighboring country.

Lacking solid arguments to cover up the failures of his government, the Ecuadorean president dedicated himself to passing judgments on Peruvian domestic policy and on the purchase of enormous volumes of war materiel. He went very far in his insolence when he spoke about this. Peruvian people, whom did Mr Janime Roldos Aguilera deceive? Only the Ecuadorean people.

This is how Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera deceives his people: While Peru has spent huge sums of money on warlike preparations, it has sunk its people into hunger and misery, Roldos Aguilera stated.

He said that as a result of those expenditures, there are strikes because of the economic crisis in addition to a wave of terrorism which the government has been almost powerless to stop. This is what the Ecuadorean president said regarding the Peruvian national defense budget.

We are certain that those inventions by Mr Roldos Aguilera will not be sufficient to justify his mistaken decisions in foreign policy. Without ever mentioning the full validity of the Rio de Janeiro treaty, the president tirelessly pointed out his efforts to put an end to the conflict. He repeatedly mentioned his appeal to the OAS and his acceptance of the Colombian and Venezuelan offer to mediate in the dispute. He concluded by asserting that Peru rejected those mediations, but, as we have just said, he completely forgot to tell the Ecuadorean people about Peru's good will in being content with the peaceful withdrawal of the invasion troops from Peruvian territory. He did not accept that proposal.

In another passage of the clumsy lies spread by President Jaime Roldos Aguilera over Ecuadorean radio and television last night he, curiously enough, did not say that Peru asked the foreign ministers of the countries signing the Rio de Janeiro Protocol to mediate in the confrontation. President Roldos is not interested in this, but Peru is because it has always been its policy toward other countries to fulfill agreements and treaties and to respect international law. To omit this truth is the same as lying to a people who are working for their development. By acting in this way, President Roldos is fulfilling his political commitments to the oligarchy, the Ecuadorean exploiting class.

In a serious tone, Mr Roldos recognized Peru's superiority in war and said it has the most powerful armed forces in America. No, Mr Roldos, this is demagoguery again. The truth about the strength of each country's armed forces is well known everywhere. His marked opportunism has only led him to misinform the Ecuadoreans. Roldos Aguilera has defeated his own people.

FOREIGN MINISTER ARIAS STELLA ON BORDER SITUATION

PY021352 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has disclosed that Peru has requested the governments of the four guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol to appoint their respective military attaches to verify in the field the actions provoked by Ecuador.

The Peruvian foreign minister, who traveled to Washington early this morning where he will defend the Peruvian position before the OAS, said the verification of the bellicose actions provoked by the neighboring country will be made on the spot, and that these actions took place entirely in Peruvian territory as has been admitted by the Ecuadorean military command itself. The minister pointed out that this new Peruvian initiative is aimed at showing the international community that Ecuador grossly violated Peruvian territory, thus also violating the protocol of peace, friendship and borders signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1942.

The minister referred to a communique issued 2 days ago and disseminated by news agencies in which the Ecuadorean Armed Forces Joint Command insists that no clashes with Peruvian military forces took place in any part of its border areas that night. Arias Stella pointed out that this proves what Peru has always maintained: The bellicose actions took place in our territory where Ecuadorean forces attacked Peruvian forces.

He then stated that the four guarantor governments have assumed their respective responsibilities in compliance with the terms of the protocol. Therefore no other type of intervention by the OAS is necessary. Minister Arias Stella, however, added that in compliance with its charter it is the OAS' responsibility to be alert to any situation in America which could endanger peace, as has happened on our northern border.

He concluded by stating that he hopes the Peruvian citizens residing in Ecuador will be treated correctly and will be given the necessary protection as we do for the Ecuadoreans residing in our country.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF ON PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

PY021453 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1150 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Although the shadow of war has not been dispelled, Peru continues to act calmly on the border and has no intention of displaying all its military power. This was stated by Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza Babilonia, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command, as he was leaving government palace after attending the impressive ceremony in the Plaza de Armas. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Question] It has also been reported that wounded Peruvian soldiers have arrived. How many are there?

[Answer] Nothing of the kind has occurred.

[Question] Can you give us the number of casualties, Admiral?

[Answer] There have been no casualties.

[Question] Are there still some posts that we have to recover?

[Answer] [words indistinct] We feel very optimistic.

[Passage indistinct] We have acted with much prudence. We could have unleashed an attack all along the border.

[Question] Mr Minister [as heard], can it be said that the shadows of war have been dispelled?

[Answer] I believe so, as long as Ecuador is prudent and does not take any action that will worsen the situation.

[Question] Could not Ecuador launch another air attack on our forces?

[Answer] It would not be successful. We are acting with calm and prudence. We could deploy the power we have against Ecuador.

[Question] The last news referring to [words indistinct]

[Passage indistinct with various voices speaking simultaneously, applause and shouts of "long live Peru"] [end recording]

More on Egusquiza Statement

PY021800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 2 Feb (AFP)--It was stated here today that it cannot be said for sure that the specter of war between Peru and Ecuador has been dispelled despite the fact that Lima has ended its actions with the recovery of the third and last observation post in Ecuador's possession. Adm Juan Egusquiza, chief of the Peruvian Army Forces Joint Command stated yesterday, Sunday: "We are prepared to declare a new attack front if the Ecuadorean aggression continues, and the state of alert is being maintained throughout the 1,600-km border, especially along the 350-km coastal area where powerful forces of the three military arms are concentrated." After stating that the specter of war has not been dispelled in the battle zone, Egusquiza said the country would probably not be declared in state of emergency, but that this was subject to the developments in the conflict.

The incidents which began on 22 January with the report of a Peruvian helicopter attack on an observation post established by that country in Peruvian territory together with two other posts ended yesterday with the recovery of post PV-4 and when a cease-fire was ordered. However, the delivery of war materiel to the northern border area continued yesterday. A fleet of tanks and armored units arrived in Tumbes and it was reported from Talara, north of Lima, that the cargo ship Pachacutec was transporting war materiel to the frontline. The Peruvian medical federation has mobilized 13,000 medical doctors and ordered them to place their services at the disposal of the joint command. Three Chilean journalists arrested last Saturday were brought to this capital last night. Journalists Ricardo Coya, Juan Balcazar and Santiago Davila, arrested when they were found filming in the theater of military operations, said they belonged to Chilean television channel 7. Investigations into their background will continue since the Peruvian authorities do not believe they are professionals.

CUBAN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT LABOR CONGRESS

FL021855 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Lima--Cuban labor leader Agapito Figueroa has called for unity in the common struggle of Latin American workers against U.S. plans to subjugate the peoples of the continent. Figueroa, who is second secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, made this call in Lima while speaking as guest representative at the sixth congress of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru.

After recalling that the revolution [presumably Cuba's] was the detonator that had blown U.S. hegemony in the continent to pieces, Figueroa said that now the revolutions of Grenada and Nicaragua have shaken the imperialists' backyard, setting off its inevitable collapse.

He added that that was the reason why it was necessary for the Latin American workers to give their unrestricted support to their comrades in Grenada and Nicaragua in their hard struggle against U.S. attempts at destabilization and counterrevolution.

Agapito Figuereroa urged all trade unions to work toward the success of the 10th congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Havana in February 1982. After greeting his hosts, the Cuban leader said that his country's workers feel the victories of their Peruvian comrades as their own. He also said that each abuse, aggression, torture, injury suffered by any of their Peruvian or Latin American brothers is a wound to the hearts of Cuban workers.

EDUCATION MINISTER RESIGNS, REPLACEMENT NAMED

PY310029 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2354 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Jan (LATIN)--It has been officially reported here that Jose Benavides Munoz was appointed new education minister today, after his predecessor Felipe Alarco resigned.

Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said that Alardo resigned in order to take up the post as head of the Peruvian delegation to UNESCO, which has its headquarters in Paris.

Benavides, 51, was deputy housing minister until yesterday.

FOREIGNERS DETAINED AFTER CUSCO TERRORIST ATTACK

PY022001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 2 Feb (AFP)--It was reported today that an Argentine was killed and six foreigners were detained as a result of a terrorist attack yesterday in the city of Cusco, 1,165 km southeast of Lima. According to documents he was carrying, the victim was Hector Matiani or Hector Hugo Malvano, who died when sticks of dynamite he had activated exploded destroying a flagpole in the main plaza. According to police, Matiani was seriously burned on the stomach and was seriously injured in the face, since the strong explosion threw him headfirst against the pavement.

Later, the following of his fellow citizens were detained by the police: Hector Pereira (29 years old), Enrique Paracohaki (29 years old) and a woman whose identification was not revealed. The police also detained the following Chileans: Silvia Jimenez Izquierdo (19 years old), Maria Dolores Bicanchi Torres (21 years old) and Carmen Razuri Cobarrubias (21 years old). All of them had had contacts with the Argentine citizen who died, according to the police.

CARTAGENA NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE DESPITE CONFLICT

PA030115 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[By Euclides Perez]

[Text] The negotiations of the Cartagena Agreement have not been interrupted, in spite of the conflict between two of its members, Ecuador and Peru. This statement was made today by the president of the Foreign Trade Institute [ICE], Sebastian Alegrett.

[Begin recording--in progress] [Alegrett] will not hinder in this way the operation of the subregional agreement. Obviously, the Andean Pact is a forum of friendship and integration, which should promote a rapprochement between the parties in conflict. We hope to have the opportunity [words indistinct] not only in the Cartagena Agreement, which is the economic body, but through the many political contacts at the highest level between our countries.

[Question] Are the working commissions operating in spite of this conflict?

[Answer] The Cartagena Agreement board, which is the permanent body, has continued to operate normally and we hope that this conflict will be resolved soon so that we can carry out our business according to our plans.

At the last meeting, which unfortunately was disrupted by the serious incident between the two countries, we had already drawn up a list of projects and assigned priorities to work toward a prompt recovery of the (?Cartagena Agreement board). [end recording]

PERUVIAN ENVOY DISCUSSES ROLE OF OAS IN DISPUTE

PA310241 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Euclides Perez report]

[Text] The OAS consultative meeting which will be held in Washington on Monday is only for an investigation of events between Peru and Ecuador, Humberto Ortega, minister counselor of the Peruvian Embassy in Venezuela, said today.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] According to our reports the Peruvian Government has taken the necessary measures and there is no emergency. Things are back to normal and we have full confidence in the measures taken by President Belaunde in the matter.

[Question] Would the Peruvian Government abide by any decision of the OAS with regard to the conflict between Peru and Ecuador?

[Answer] The attitude of the Peruvian Government is that the borders with Ecuador have been established by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and the border agreement ratified by the Peruvian and Ecuadorean congresses. As long as this type of agreement exists, it cannot be changed unless it is accepted by both parties.

[Question] Does this mean that Peru will not accept any suggestion to prevent a conflict between the two countries?

[Answer] The Rio de Janeiro Protocol establishes this provision in case there are any difficulties; the agreement would be that of the countries guaranteeing the agreement, Ecuador and Peru.

[Question] What is the purpose of the OAS meeting to be held in Washington on Monday?

[Answer] I dare say that it could establish a commission to investigate the incidents in the region, but nothing else. [end recording]

FORMER PRESIDENT PEREZ ON ECUADOR-PERU CONFLICT

PA310245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jan (AFP)--Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today urged OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila to go to Ecuador and Peru "to try to stop this conflict which threatens us and convince them to sit at the table of fraternal negotiations."

The former social democratic president said that the conflict between the two countries shows that the Latin American people still do not have an integrationist spirit. He said if Ecuador and Peru had it, "they would sit at a table to fraternally discuss the problem of the Amazon basin."

Despite the fact that he said that sides shouldn't be taken, he said that Ecuador is an Amazon country "and has the right to claim its position within the basin."

He added that "they are both countries of our America and are committed with Venezuela and the other countries of the region in the integrationist process and the brotherhood that should exist in the great Latin American fatherland."

"The armed conflict is not necessary. We are concerned that Peru has rejected the intervention of the OAS. I agree that the guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol should participate in a mediation but the OAS should express its view," he added.

Carlos Andres Perez said tha the OAS secretary general, "as executive of the organization, should unofficially visit Peru and Ecuador without waiting for the decision of the OAS."

ECONOMIST VISITS JAMAICA; PRESIDENT TO FOLLOW

FL021600 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Luis Herrera Campins, Venezuelan president, is to visit Jamaica perhaps in March to hold discussions with top level government officials and business people on economic matters and topics of mutual interest.

In preparation for that visit, Dr. Jose Miguel Uzcatogui, president of Venezuela's Federation of Economists, was in the island last week meeting with government officials and with private sector and academic personnel.

According to a news release from the Venezuelan Embassy, Dr. Uzcatogui was also here to promote the participation of Jamaican economists in the First Congress of Economists of Latin America and the Caribbean slated to take place in Caracas from October 4 to 7.

Discussions

While in Jamaica Dr. Uzcatogui, also the economic adviser of the Office of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, had discussions with officials of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with the directors of the Small Business Association, Chamber of Commerce and the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association as well as academics with a view to preparing a seminar on the relations between Jamaica and Venezuela in short as well as medium terms.

The release says that the seminar will discuss Venezuela-Jamaica cooperation in the economic, social and financing areas with the participation of leading personalities of the private and public sectors to establish the necessary basic information which would make the president's visit more fruitful.

Also this seminar will serve as a preparation for the second meeting of the Mixed Venezuela-Jamaica Commission to take place in Kingston soon, the news release continued.

PRESIDENT ON INTERVENTION DANGER IN EL SALVADOR

PA302145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2153 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] New Delhi (India), 29 Jan (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said here today that the danger of intervention in El Salvador stems from the great powers as well as from the nations that surround it.

In a news conference at the Mexican Embassy in India, Lopez Portillo said: "We maintain that no power, by itself or through other systems, should interfere in El Salvador, nor should any other medium-sized nation in the area."

If this would happen, the Mexican president added, "Mexico would go to the existing international and legal organizations in accordance with our principle of peacefully solving controversies, in line with the principles of international law, in which we believe."

He added that the rivalry among the great powers represents a threat to world peace and stressed that "the strong should not meddle in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries."

On another subject, Lopez Portillo said India has distinguished Latin America "by inviting one of its leaders to a festivity which is as significant as its independence celebration."

To Mexico, he noted, it has been an occasion "to show solidarity with all the decolonization and independence movements."

Similarly, he stressed that the possibility for two far away countries like Mexico and India to carry out exchanges seems encouraging for the South-South relations. [as received]

"The existing agreements and those which we are signing with this visit, open the way for great possibilities and prove that things can be accomplished," he added.

Regarding this, he noted that during his talks with Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, he said that he is planning to attend the next summit meeting on the North-South dialogue if it is held in Mexico.

The meeting is supposed to be held in Cancun, a resort center, in June and will be attended by 30 heads of government.

Moreover, he denied that his country will fully participate in the nonaligned movement. "Mexico does not want to become aligned, not even with the nonaligned. However, we are willing to become closer to international courts and organizations such as the United Nations."

Regarding the bilateral topic, the Mexican president said that the Indian research on nuclear energy could be useful for Mexico because of its various applications in the medical, agricultural and energy fields.

LOPEZ PORTILLO RETURNS FROM 5-DAY VISIT TO INDIA

PA012005 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1722 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Feb (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo returned to Mexico City today at 1100 (1700 GMT) from New Delhi with stopovers in Athens, the Azores and Nassau.

The Mexican president had left on 22 January for India where he stayed for 5 days on an official visit, invited by his counterpart, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

On 26 January, the Mexican president attended a parade in New Delhi to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India.

It is worth pointing out that Lopez Portillo is the only American president so far invited by the Indian authorities to attend these festivities.

While heading for India, Lopez Portillo made stopovers in Seville, Spain and in Cairo.

POLICE SAY 23 SEPTEMBER COMMUNIST LEAGUE SMASHED

PA282015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1125 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jan (EFE)--Mexico City police reported Tuesday that they have "wiped out" what was left of the subversive 23 September Communist League.

Police explained that with the death last Thursday of Miguel Angel Barraza Garcia, alias Piojo Negro, and the discovery of a league safe house, the group has been wiped out for good.

The source added that the league, which was one of the most active urban guerrilla groups in Mexico in the early seventies, was planning a number of crimes including the kidnapping of several newsmen and businessmen.

City authorities reported that an arsenal of powerful weapons, mimeograph machines, medical instruments, medicine, wigs and masks were found in the safe house, as well as maps and floor plans of possible future targets, mainly banks and private homes.

The police said that with the death of "Piojo Negro" the 23 September Communist League is "finished." The group had claimed responsibility for a large number of kidnappings, bank robberies and murders of policemen.

COMMERCE SECRETARY, BULGARIAN OFFICIAL MEET

PA311425 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] During a working meeting, the Mexican commerce secretary and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, discussed the agro-industrial section of the Bulgarian-Mexican technical assistance program whose initial results will begin to be seen in March with the first production of milk, meat, vegetables and their byproducts. The two countries also expressed the desire to establish a joint pharmaceutical enterprise that will produce antibiotics. In this way, Mexico can reduce the import of raw materials used in the manufacture of those pharmaceutical products.

USSR AMBASSADOR SAYS KGB NOT OPERATING IN MEXICO

PA030047 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1003 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Jan (EFE)--Rotislav Sergeyev, the Soviet ambassador here, has affirmed that the KGB, the Soviet espionage organization, is not operating in Mexico.

He said that the KGB, which is the counterpart to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, is not spying on the great Mexican oil wealth.

The diplomat said that Mexico has become an economic power thanks to its political stability.

Sergeyev commented that the abundance of hydrocarbons has made Mexico attractive to all countries, but reiterated that the espionage service of his country is not operating in Mexico in any way.

In conclusion, he pointed out that the duties of the KGB are not compatible with the diplomatic functions which, he stressed, are the ones carried out by the Soviet Embassy in Mexico.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON PERU-ECUADOR CONFLICT

PA311749 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Communique by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated 30 January]

[Text] Regarding the dispute between the fraternal republics of Ecuador and Peru, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry deems it appropriate to voice the profound concern of the government and people of Panama over the border incidents which might alter peace in the Andean region and which would seriously impair development and integration in Latin America.

Moved by that concern, President Aristides Royo on 28 January telephoned Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos and Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry to appeal to the Americanist sentiments of both and to try, with the cooperation of the two, their peoples and governments, to maintain peace, to ease tension and to avoid by all means possible the deterioration of the situation.

President Royo offered to Presidents Belaunde and Roldos his good offices if they wish so that relations between the two Andean nations will return to the standard of harmony, understanding and good neighborliness that should prevail among all Latin American nations, particularly those such as Ecuador and Peru which gained independence through Bolivar.

Guided by a spirit of conciliation and concord, President Royo has ordered Foreign Minister Jorge E. Illueca to attend a consultation meeting of American foreign ministers in Washington on 2 February 1981.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE SAYS REVOLUTION WILL SUCCEED

PA292025 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The Sandinist revolution will march to the end with those true Christians who practice love, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has stated. Borge arrived in Panama to attend the dinner hosted by the International Brotherhood of Christian Businessmen in honor of President Aristides Royo.

Minister Borge emphasized that only love can serve as the base for human improvement and welfare and that the Nicaraguan revolution is based on a pure feeling of love for the people. The Sandinist commander noted that the Nicaraguans will construct and develop the ministry of love, which is above any other material structure men can build.

The interior minister of the Sandinist government was applauded at length by those present when he said the Nicaraguan revolution has among its leaders churchmen such as Father Ernesto Cardenal, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and other priests committed to the welfare of the people.

Tomas Borge Martinez criticized those Christians who use religion solely for their own personal and material gains and have no love for their fellow humans.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. TO PRESENT REPORT ON RELATIONS

PA022240 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] I am in the country to present to President Aristides Royo a report on my efforts in Washington, Juan Jose Amado, Panamanian ambassador to the United States, has told this station in an exclusive statement.

The young Panamanian diplomat was approached by one of our reporters while registering in a hotel in Panama City following his arrival from the United States. He referred to the U.S. protective law that may harm the nation's tourist industry and he efforts being made in Washington to make contacts with the Reagan administration.

[Begin recording] [Amado] Thank you. We have come to Panama on a very brief, 2-day trip to submit to the president and the foreign minister of the republic a full report on the activities carried out at the Panamanian Embassy in Washington during 1980. The report includes all economic, cultural and political activities, information on pending matters between the two countries and some options and predictions for the immediate future.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, according to a report submitted to the national government several months ago, our tourist industry is partially in jeopardy because of a certain U.S. protective law which guarantees the holding of conventions only in Mexico and Canada, thus affecting our Atlapa conventions center. What measures has the Panamanian Government adopted to date to protect our tourist industry?

[Answer] What this legislation actually does is eliminate expenses incurred during conventions and congresses outside Canada, Mexico and the United States as tax deductible expenses. In other words, these expenses cannot be deducted from earnings for tax purposes. Naturally, this law entails serious consequences for our tourist trade and most particularly for our convention center.

We have expressed this concern to the State Department and pointed out some relevant facts in that regard. One of them is that this convention center has been financed by the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] and financially assisted by the Agency for International Development [AID]. Regarding the IDB, this credit institution is heavily supported by the U.S. Government and other governments. As for AID, it is exclusively financed by the North American government and it is not logical [compatible] for a credit transaction of this magnitude, of that nature, to be jeopardized or virtually destroyed by such a law.

We still have to substantiate the financial portion of Panama's position a bit better and we are working jointly with the National Financial Corporation--which has a very sophisticated technical team--the Panamanian Tourism Institute and the Commerce and Industries Ministry on this. As soon as we have the economic portion duly organized we will submit it to the U.S. Congress.

We also want to point out that the countries in the Central American and Caribbean areas have jointly expressed this concern in light of a note that was sent to former President Carter and former Secretary of State Muskie.

[Question] Mr. Ambassador, what contacts have you made at the level of the Panamanian Embassy in Washington with the new government of Ronald Reagan?

[Answer] We have talked with the new U.S. Senate and Congressional figures and with other people who are directly connected with the State Department, which coordinates the international [word indistinct] and the U.S. foreign policy. However, the new team that will be working with General Haig, the new secretary of state, was put together and formalized only a few days ago and communication was rather difficult at that stage. We have appointments pending upon our return to Washington not only with General Haig's assistant, but with the person in charge of Latin American affairs as well. [end recording]

Ambassador Amado added during his exclusive statements to us that Panama will maintain its unshakeable position that the Torrijos-Carter treaties be complied with as they were signed. He added that our government is looking out for mistaken interpretations of the canal treaty on the part of the United States.

EL SALVADORREAGAN FOREIGN POLICY CHANGES DRAW COMMENT

THE NEWS-GAZETTE Editorial

PA022250 San Salvador THE NEWS-GAZETTE in English 1-7 Feb 81 p 4

[Editorial: "We Now Agree With U.S. Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The last offensive has come and gone, Mr Reagan is in office, General Haig was confirmed as secretary of state, military aid has been renewed including necessary lethal supplies, William Bowdler's resignation was accepted and former Senator Richard Stone of Florida, long a clear sighted antisubversive champion, has been appointed to the OAS, while Jeane Kilpatrick, whose clear statements on Central American revealed her understanding of the true situation here, is in the United Nations.

But the crisis continues in El Salvador. Some foreign correspondents are expecting (or are they hopeful?) that there still may be a great subversive offensive with overt assistance from Cuba and Nicaragua that will provide thousands of feet of colorful action for their television cameras and wire reports.

They seem to agree with certain sources that report the presence of at least 1,000 Soviet personnel in Nicaragua and that Soviet MIG fighter bombers have been spotted there. This same source reports that Cuba has 510,000 mobilizable men and women, including 210,000 regular troops plus 19,000 state security corps under command of the KGB.

It is well known that Mexico is serving as a propaganda base for the anti-junta elements and it is suggested that Castro is pressuring Mexico because of the existence of a large corps of powerful professional students and other Marxist forces that could disrupt the nation. For these reasons Mexico is expected to throw its support to Nicaragua.

This could indicate--as the sources said--that the Soviet Union is playing the old strategy of diversion, drawing attention to El Salvador by encouraging the subversion to continue while actually having another objective in the area.

We have in the past put forward the theory that it will be in the interest of the Soviets to create dissention in this area because of Mexican and Venezuelan oil and the strategic importance of the Panama Canal.

Whatever the theories may be and whatever truth there may be in the information supplied by the confidential sources it is not necessary to be excited, not to go beyond careful reading of the daily news reports and having a knowledge of history to know that the Soviets have always given aid, succor, support, encouragement and material assistance, either directly or through its Cuban proxy to each and any force that comes out surreptitiously or overtly against its great enemy: the leader of "World capitalism" the "exploiter of the masses," the epitome of the "oppressor and friend of the repressive military," as the Soviets and its propaganda allies always refer to what they call the "imperialistic United States of America."

But it is also obvious to any informed person that the great Soviet Union is no hero, that it only sends troops into the field when they outnumber the enemy 100 to 1 and preferably when the enemy is armed with muzzle loaders and sling shots.

Not quite that obvious but beginning to be understood by the world is the fact that Soviet imperialism has entered into the first stages of decadence--64 years is a long time in this electronic age--and that is how long Marxism has waited for capitalism to wither away. That is why the Soviet Union is weakening before Poland, keeping silent about changes in China and limiting itself to stirring up bloody terrorist bush wars around the world.

We do not think that the Soviets will embark in any overt adventure in America. Obviously, the response from the United States would be swift and powerful. Those in the combat zone would suffer horribly of course. But the Soviets would be doomed to failure. It could not subsist because of reasons of logistics, distance and lack of local support.

It only remains for the troops of the Soviets, all those who believe that their political ambitions can be furthered by support from left to understand that the United States will no longer tolerate, much less abet the promotion of its enemies in this hemisphere.

It is now a matter of national interest and a thing of hemispheric security, not a question of political ideology and promotion of human rights, commendable as those aims may be.

This is precisely the message that we have been trying to get across in the pages of this modest publication and at long last we are in complete agreement with the foreign policy of the United States.

Radio Venceremos Commentary

PA021803 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The first public statements by the new U.S. Government indicate that the policy of upholding human rights will not have primary importance for the new administration led by Ronald Reagan. It is no secret to anyone that the human rights policy under the Carter administration was used to try to hoodwink our people, to hide the profoundly repressive essence of the U.S. foreign policy. The new remarks by Haig and Ronald Reagan himself come as no surprise because, while previous Yankee administrations instructed all diplomatic representatives to try to whitewash the face of imperialism, the facts were quite different.

Our people know the torture and repressive techniques that the United States taught all the Latin American armies to repress our people. In Guatemala, the people know the torture techniques that the army learned in the Panama Canal area at the Yankee installations there. In Brazil, the people well know that the parrot's roost [pau de arara], one of the most terrible torture methods that U.S. imperialism has taught the hemispheric gendarmes.

The human rights policy has always been a farce. In underground prisons in El Salvador, we know the essence of that policy of upholding human rights. Therefore, we are not surprised with gunslinger Reagan's remarks. We are not surprised by Haig's statements. But despite the warmongering attitude, despite the intention to besmirch the hemisphere with more blood, our peoples will know how to defeat any imperialist policy in Latin America.

Right now El Salvador is showing that despite any [words indistinct], despite any assistance that the U.S. Government gives the Salvadoran dictatorship, we are going to win because reason is on our side, because we have weapons to defeat the enemy and especially because in El Salvador a united, armed people have said enough and have started to walk down the road of national liberation.

'MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN' CRITICIZED, BINNS CITED

PA022309 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1840 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The governments and peoples of the world are aware that there are interests that want to discredit the Salvadoran revolutionary process, which is authentically based on the people.

The misinformation campaign manipulated from the centers of international subversion and terrorism that seeks to confuse the international public has been defeated by the very weight of the lies that it spreads. This has been understood by those who really know the current process of deep structural reforms in El Salvador. This is evident from recent statements by U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Jack Robert Binns.

In reply to newsmen's questions, Mr Binns said that the guerrillas and those who collaborate with them from abroad are responsible for the bloodshed in El Salvador. He also denied the charges that the United States is intervening in El Salvador. He added that those charges are groundless and only seek to discredit the Salvadoran Government and friendly governments, such as those of the United States and Honduras.

The diplomat also commented that the Marxist counterrevolutionary groups recently tried to negotiate with the United States but that this proposal was categorically rejected, because it is contrary to international laws. Such a plan by the anarchist groups in El Salvador would have been open intervention in our domestic affairs. This is rejected by the revolutionary government.

The U.S. diplomat also emphatically stated that the weapons which were recently confiscated in Honduras and which were intended for the Salvadoran terrorists came from Cuba. Asked if those weapons passed through Nicaragua, the diplomat only said he did not want to implicate Nicaragua in the shipment. He also denied that U.S. advisers have arrived in Honduras to train the Honduran Army and that they are carrying out incursions into El Salvador.

Gradually, the web of international subversion is being unraveled. It is supporting the Salvadoran anarchists with men, weapons, food and medicine. We are slowly unmasking international terrorism that seeks to clutch the Salvadoran people in its claws through the lies it spreads and direct intervention.

'LOCAL COMMUNISTS' ALLEGEDLY FACE SCRUTINY, CHARGES

PA012213 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1829 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The ideologists of Cuban-Soviet expansionism in the Caribbean and Central America are evaluating the failure of the leftist offensive to seize political power in El Salvador. This analysis has not only evaluated the causes for the crushing defeat of the subversive forces, but also the responsibilities of leaders abroad who thought the situation was ripe for the final coup against the revolutionary government in El Salvador and sent their men to death.

The millions of dollars invested by leaders of international communism invested in weapons and ammunition smuggled from abroad to equip the leftist groups, plus other millions spent in trips and expenses of subversive leaders are the main point of the evaluation made at this moment by international communist leaders.

All the Salvadoran people know that subversive leaders live in luxurious hotels abroad, and from there, by remote control let us say, they made the mistake of pitting their extremist groups against a professional army led by technicians. This is the kind of mistake which international communist leaders do not forgive.

These same mistakes have made local communists render accounts. International communist leaders are preparing charges against the local communist leaders who failed in their estimates and are continuing their campaigns of lies that are broadcast by clandestine radio stations operating outside our national territory. Their reports are not reflecting the truth of events in El Salvador.

In these broadcasts they claim that their defeated final offensive is a complete success and that leftist groups control parts of the national territory.

Let them have fun; all this chain of lies and misinformation is believed only by the remaining leftist groups in flight. The people of El Salvador, national newsmen and foreign correspondents, who report the truth to the world, can ascertain that subversion has been completely wiped out, not only in the military field but also in the international diplomatic field.

Subversion has been defeated by the Salvadoran Army with the support of the people. This is a truth that stands by itself.

PERSONNEL WITHDRAWN FROM EMBASSY IN MANAGUA

PA030358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1843 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Feb (LATIN)--It was officially reported here today that El Salvador has withdrawn its personnel from its embassy in Nicaragua and has left an unknown country's diplomatic mission in charge of its affairs in Nicaragua.

Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said it was an "administrative order." At a press conference he said that his government is gathering evidence to present an accusation and to protest Nicaraguan aid to the Salvadoran rebels.

The Salvadoran Embassy in Managua was in charge of the staff after Ambassador Roberto Castellanos Figueroa two weeks ago said that he was joining the guerrillas struggling to forcefully overthrow the civilian Christian Democratic-military junta.

Chavez Mena said that the withdrawal of the diplomatic personnel "does not mean a break" with that country. He warned, however, of Nicaraguan participation in Salvadoran affairs once it has gathered the necessary evidence.

The foreign minister said that Salvadoran affairs in Nicaragua will be handled by a diplomatic mission. However, he did not reveal the name of the country saying, "We cannot say anything regarding this matter."

MILITARY SOURCES SAY 900 RECRUITS JOIN ARMY

PA021930 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Military sources said today that 900 recruits have joined the Salvadoran Army.

The swearing-in ceremony took place yesterday at the 1st Infantry Brigade in San Salvador, with the attendance of high-ranking Salvadoran Army officers.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, commander in chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces and vice president of the government junta, has said that "the Salvadoran Armed Forces are made up of 10,000 men."

The 900 who swore allegiance to the flag yesterday, therefore, increase the army ranks by almost 10 percent.

REPORTAGE ON COMBAT ACTIONS BY ARMY, OPPOSITION

Radio Venceremos Report

PA021709 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] The genocidal forces in La Union Department launched a fierce military operation in the area of Conchagua Volcano, attacking many positions and the population in general. This offensive was launched between 26 and 29 January.

The enemy staged attacks with the support of two aircraft and one helicopter, constant mortar fire, and launching 500-lb napalm bombs.

In their advance on the zone, they raped and killed five women who were left beheaded. The genocidal army also killed three infants. During the combat waged in La Union Department, nine of our combatants were killed while the enemy sustained many casualties.

Radio Venceremos has transmitted a last-minute report from La Union Department.

Action in Capital, Suburbs

PA021937 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 2 Feb 81

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--San Salvador is no longer the relatively calm city of the past few weeks where the "general offensive" launched by the leftwing 23 days ago had hardly been felt. San Salvador is again the object of shooting in outlying districts and bomb explosions in business establishments of the downtown sector. A dynamite attack several days ago left the northern and northwestern part of the city without water or light for several hours.

All of this is happening despite the fact that the curfew or martial law imposed by the junta of the government, which prohibits the transit of persons and vehicles from 1900 to 0500 in the morning in all the country, remains in effect. This measure had considerably reduced the terrorist acts which generally were staged in the capital between 1900 and 2000 at night when it was dark. The urban guerrillas hid in the shadows of the night and among the pedestrians of the streets of San Salvador.

The curfew disrupted the plans of the guerrillas, above all in the cities. At first, the guerrillas did not feel safe having to act in broad daylight and they did not risk facing the soldiers during the curfew when they have strict orders to shoot to kill.

Nevertheless, the guerrillas appear to have found the solution to the curfew: to stage their operations 1 hour before and 1 hour after the curfew, when there are few Salvadorans circulating on the thoroughfares. In this way, the rebels have more freedom of action and escape. Furthermore, the soldiers do not have their fingers on the trigger, as occurs between 1900 and 0500 in the morning.

Another of the favorite actions of the guerrillas, not only in San Salvador but in other important cities, is the burning of buses which they use as barricades to block roads. Not only is traffic obstructed until a truck arrives to cart away the burned bus, but many owners of the urban and intercity lines which are all private or cooperative-owned, do not take their vehicles out on the streets. The workers are deprived of any alternate means of transportation.

It is not unusual to see small pickups with approximately 30 persons in them, many of them holding onto the railings or with one foot on a small running board.

In this way, Salvadorans continue to live with relative normalcy in work and commercial activities, except for those places where the bombs exploded. And even there, shopkeepers almost always open their doors 48 hours later to clients.

Power Blackout

PA022246 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Feb 81 p 8

[Excerpt] A powerful bomb exploded at 0500 yesterday on a pylon supporting power lines on a ranch in San Ramon neighborhood, Mejicanos.

Following the explosion, the power went off in western San Salvador, San Antonio Abad and (Lejapa) and also in La Sultana, Jardines de Cuscatlan, Jardines de Guadalupe, Miralvalle and Escalon Neighborhoods. Other areas, including Manuel Jose Arce, San (Sautisco), Roma and Las Mercedes also were without power, which was restored a few hours later.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ASSAILS DUARTE FOR ATTACKS

PA030405 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a recent news conference and in an attempt to attack our station, Radio Venceremos, Sergeant Duarte said that a revolution was not going to be carried out in El Salvador just because that is what Radio Venceremos has said it wants. In his mediocrity, in his ravings, Sergeant Duarte is losing his mind. He is losing the historic perspective of the time in which we are living.

The Salvadoran revolution will not be carried out by Radio Venceremos as Sergeant Duarte said. Our revolution is being carried out at this time, step by step and in all corners of El Salvador by our people, armed and ready to fight to the ultimate consequences against 50 years of military dictatorships, 50 years of theft and sacking, 50 years during which national dignity has just been a rag for those who have held power in our country.

Radio Venceremos does not want to utter one more word about these ridiculous remarks of Sergeant Duarte about Radio Venceremos. For the time being, we continue transmitting from liberated territory that we have seized from the people's enemies, accompanying our people in their march to final victory which has already become visible behind the flags and rifles of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

RADIO LIBERATION AIRS INSURRECTION INSTRUCTIONS

PA012152 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] What are the tasks we must all do in order to prepare for the coming offensives? Workers, peasants, students, housewives, youths and adults, we must prepare for the coming offensives both militarily and politically. We shall now give some basic instructions taken from the last issue of our newspaper VENCEREMOS, organ of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which in spite of the curfew, vigilance and repression is circulating widely among the people.

What must we do in the military field to prepare for the coming offensives?

In the first place we must have our militia structures well organized. But how? All the militia structures of all our organizations operating in districts or blocks must be organized around a single command. These structures must carry out [word indistinct] previously planned activities such as barricades, harassment of the enemy, distribution of propaganda and others. We must multiply our efforts to incorporate new members into the militia. Likewise, our militia organizations should be closely linked to the people and promote activities under a single command.

In the political field, we must organize our neighbors and local residents under a single command for the development of insurrectional activities.

We must have an adequate infrastructure, such as warehouses, communications systems and others, that will allow us to develop insurrectional activities. We must encourage among our neighbors the joining of specific organizations such as health brigades, self-defense groups, information, vigilance, production of home-made weapons sectors and others.

We must also prepare for the general strike. In order to guarantee its complete success we must create in every factory, shop, market or bank agency, single command groups to prepare for the general strike. Starting right now, we must promote sabotage in production, plugging pipes, causing short circuits, slowing down, making false alarms, cutting power lines and everything you can think of.

Finally, we must make great, firm and determined efforts to keep the people informed of future insurrectional activities. In order to do this, we must use all our creativity to produce local propaganda by means of wooden mimeographs, hand printing presses and others.

All the propaganda we produce must reach the hands of the people and we must ensure that it circulates as much as possible. We must remember that the word is an important propaganda media. In this respect we must circulate the true reports of events in order to defeat the campaigns of lies of our enemies. We must also use cassettes to repeat the Radio Liberation broadcasts. These instructions are very simple but will require great sacrifices and creativity. But we must do everything possible to fulfill them and to guarantee victories in our coming offensives against the enemy.

'EXPROPRIATED' SUGAR MILL BEGINS PRODUCTION

PA301313 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] A very important event occurred in Morazan Department today. As a result of the lack of products such as sugar, our organized people have begun the production of substitutes for such important food products in the areas liberated by our vanguard, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. This is a very important event in our country because it marks the beginning of the building of a new society, a society in which goods will no longer be at the service of the exploiters but of all the people. This has been made possible because our people, with their sacrifices and with weapons in their hands, have seized vast zones from the enemy. The people have so much power that even in time of war they are able to organize production to cover their needs.

As the people of Morazan begin to grind the cane, they are also grinding the enemy's hopes that it can survive the offensive of the FMLN. The people's power is being consolidated in Morazan.

The mill with which the production has begun was expropriated from the former Morazan governor, [name indistinct]. All of this is proof that in El Salvador there are liberated areas where the people are organizing their power, their justice, their regular army and their production.

Before hundreds of disciplined and orderly fighters and residents of Morazan who are militia members, the first grinding of sugarcane in liberated territory was begun. [Words indistinct] and everyone cooperated in the grinding, from the commanders of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front to the residents of the area, the fighters, the militiamen and the news team from Radio Venceremos. Along the roads of Morazan, after long hours of walking, Radio Venceremos arrived somewhere in Morazan Department, where everyone was participating in the grinding the sugarcane.

At this time in this area of Morazan there is great happiness after a political-military act attended by FMLN squads and fighters and many residents of the area. The people's militias in Morazan Department also participated in the event. Commander (Jorge Menendez), in charge of the Francisco Sanchez eastern zone, spoke at the event. Commander [name indistinct] and other companeros of the FMLN also participated.

This event is very important because the production relations in this area of the country have begun to change. Production will no longer be for the benefit of the exploiters, as has been the case in El Salvador for many years. As a prelude to the new society, production will be for the people. All the goods will be distributed [words indistinct]. that is, for the peasants.

REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNIONISTS VOW TO FIGHT JUNTA

PA021523 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The Revolutionary Trade Union Federation [FSR] today vowed to fight to the finish in the struggle to overthrow the Christian Democratic junta and to establish a revolutionary democratic government in El Salvador. The decision was reached by about 50 labor leaders representing the unions belonging to the federation, which is a part of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, during the first regular national congress which was held underground under strict security.

The underground congress was named after Raul Armando Alfaro (Bleites), FSR labor leader killed by the government forces last year. Meanwhile, clashes were reported early yesterday and barricades were erected with the vehicles in Mejicanos, Ilopango and Cuscatancingo on the outskirts of San Salvador. Yesterday afternoon Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas ambushed a treasury police truck along Army Boulevard in the capital. Several soldiers died during the ambush.

It was also reported in San Salvador that fighting is underway in Las Vueltas and San Antonio Abad, Los Ranchos in Chalatenango Department, 69 km north of the capital.

HUMAN RIGHTS FRONT CHARGES VIOLATIONS IN COUNTRY

PA311720 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Mr Victor Medrano, secretary of the Human Rights Commission, is still missing after being captured by the repressive bodies. This is yet another of the many human rights violations and repressive actions carried out against that commission. Last year, two other high-ranking officials of that commission were kidnapped. Their bodies were later found with signs of having been cruelly tortured.

Regarding this, the International Human Rights Front has issued a communique demanding the release of Victor Medrano and denouncing the human rights violations in our country. In a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the International Human Rights Front asked the UN Security Council to act in the case of our country. The letter urges the United Nations to investigate the magnitude of the genocide and human rights violations committed in our fatherland.

POLICE RELEASE CARITAS MANAGER CARMEN GONZALEZ

PA301501 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2215 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Carmen Gonzalez, manager of Caritas in El Salvador, was released by police after being held on suspicion of transporting ammunition and clandestine medicine in a shipment the institution sent to northern El Salvador.

Last Sunday police intercepted a Caritas truck carrying food and supplies to refugees in the north, one of the most dangerous areas. Ammunition and clandestine medicine were found during a search, which led to the arrest of the driver of the truck and his helper as well as the manager of Caritas.

As reported today by the archbishopric of San Salvador, this "clears the great name and prestige of Caritas," a Catholic aid institution. "The investigations by the police have cleared the institution of all responsibility and the manager has been released," the archbishopric added.

However, police have not yet issued a report denying or correcting the first report in which the manager, the driver and his helper were accused of involvement in the crime.

SLAIN NUNS IMPLICATED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PA310000 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Jan 81 p 7

[Commentary by Ricardo Fuentes Castellanos: "The Maryknoll Order and Communism"]

[Excerpt] Here in El Salvador, we recently experienced the regrettable case in which three nuns and one lay missionary of the Maryknoll order were killed in still unexplained circumstances.

Despite the mystery surrounding the tragic death of the three U.S. nuns and a lay missionary of a Cleveland diocese, there are some indications that they were involved to some extent in the subversive activities being staged in Chalatenango Department which, as is generally known, has been the bailiwick of "guerrilla" priests like the Alas brothers and later of Fabian Amaya, one of the most recalcitrant "revolutionary" priests.

Well then, although no information has been released to the public regarding the activities of the Maryknoll nuns in Chalatenango, there have been unofficial hints that they had connections with the guerrillas, while the lay missionary from Cleveland was reportedly involved in a plot in the United States against Kissinger and Nixon.

RIVERA Y DAMAS URGES DIALOGUE TO SOLVE CONFLICT

PA022157 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1704 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, once again asked for a dialogue between the sectors in conflict in El Salvador during his traditional Sunday homily in the Metropolitan Cathedral.

Only 3 minutes of the 40-minute-long homily dealt with political subjects. This has been the shortest time spent on politics in the Sunday homily. In recent years, the Sunday homilies in San Salvador have always dwelt at length on political affairs.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas announced that the Salvadoran Church is undertaking a broad study of the country's current situation. He added that he had to stress three points: 1) No foreign intervention; 2) No violence and 3) The need for a dialogue for which the church offers all facilities since it is the most humane and Christian solution.

BISHOPS EXPLAIN POSITION ON POLITICAL CRISIS

PA022151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2204 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran bishops today explained that they have not said anything that might be construed as support by the Catholic Church for the guerrilla struggle against the Salvadoran Government junta.

The Social Communication Secretariat of the San Salvador Archbishopric has issued a communique denying Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leader Hugo Navarrete's affirmation that "the Salvadoran Church continues to support the guerrilla struggle against the regime of President (Jose Napoleon) Duarte."

The communique explains that the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference is the sole representative of the Salvadoran Catholic Church.

"The bishops have never done or said anything that might be honestly construed in terms used in Navarrete's affirmation. The fact that a small number of priests, nuns and laymen in the so-called "people's church" have followed a specific political option and have made a public commitment to the FDR is no reason to assume that this phenomenon is representative of the Salvadoran Catholic Church."

GUATEMALASHOOTING INCIDENT AT UNIVERSITY LEAVES 10 DEAD

PA301816 Paris AFP in Spanish 1726 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text2 Guatemala City, 30 Jan (AFP)--Ten dead is apparently the final toll of the disturbances that broke out last night at the main auditorium of San Carlos University in Guatemala City, according to reports published here today.

The incidents took place when a group of unidentified persons broke into the university, firing shots and killing its director, Erwin Goliv, as well as two students who were holding a news conference.

Three other people wounded during the assault died later.

A shootout that began 2 minutes later only two blocks from the auditorium left at least two dead, according to newspaper reports.

The Guatemalan Government has remained silent so far about last night's violence. However, an official statement and a police report on the events are expected in the next few hours.

Further Report

PA310056 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose--It was confirmed today that at least six people were killed and about 10 were wounded during the police attack on San Carlos University in Guatemala City yesterday. The dead include Eduardo (Golil), secretary of the university, and Miguel Hernandez, the university's sports director. Another four bodies, presumably those of students, have yet to be identified.

The Guatemalan regime tried to justify the attack on the university by saying that it was a clash between guerrillas and troops. The police attack occurred when a news conference was being held in the university auditorium in memory of the victims of the Spanish Embassy massacre on 30 January 1980 when 32 people, mostly peasants, were killed.

The event had been organized by the 31 January Popular Front made up of peasant and student groups. The bodies of the victims of last year's massacre had lain in state in the same auditorium.

A well-known actress, who was serving as mistress of ceremonies in the event, was wounded along with the nine other people.

According to witnesses, the police pursued the people who tried to escape the attack outside the university. They killed two of the people a few blocks from the university.

ARMY-GUERRILLA CONFRONTATIONS ON 30 JAN KILL 32

PA311540 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Jan (AFP)--A total of 29 rebels and 3 soldiers died today in further confrontations between the guerrillas and the army in different parts of Guatemala, official sources have reported here.

The insurgents' attacks were intensified today in Los Encuentros in northwestern Huehuetenango Department, San Juan Cotzal in Quiche and in the capital.

ORPA LEADER KILLED IN CLASH WITH GOVERNMENT FORCES

PA301737 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2221 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Police in Suchitepequez Province have reported that the young woman killed Tuesday in a clash between leftist guerrillas and government forces was "Commander Luisa," leader of the clandestine Armed People's Organization [CRPA].

The clash took place in the jurisdiction of San Pablo Jocopilas, 160 km southwest of Guatemala City.

GUERRILLAS KILL 3 IN AMBUSH ON MILITARY TRUCK

PA022139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1806 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Military authorities said today that a military truck was ambushed in the northern Department of El Quiche and that 3 soldiers were killed and 2 were wounded in the incident.

The armed clash took place when the military truck was crossing a narrow bridge and the leftist terrorist guerrillas detonated a mine.

The communique added that the soldiers rejected the attack and that it is believed that the group of leftists, who managed to escape, suffered casualties.

The security forces have been continuously harassed in that region during the past few days and bloody armed clashes have been reported.

HONDURASARMED FORCES SAY ARMS SHIPMENT INTENDED FOR FMLN

PA030425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa--An arms shipment confiscated by the Honduran Army on 17 January was intended for the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation, FMLN, according to the Honduran Armed Forces command today.

A total of 15 persons, including 4 women, were arrested in connection with the foiled arms shipment from Honduras to the Salvadoran guerrillas. They were carrying a large number of documents, such as birth certificates, passports, drivers licenses and other papers from Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras. In addition, they were found to be in possession of maps indicating the blind spots on the Honduran borders with El Salvador and Nicaragua.

The origin of the prisoners was difficult to determine. Although a list was released with their names and nationalities, which include 3 Hondurans, 1 Costa Rican and 11 Salvadorans, they all confessed to being members of an FMLN supply group.

The prisoners revealed the location of what they described as safe houses, where more arms were confiscated and the authorities arrested Salvadorans Rosa Elena Castellon, Reyes Tovar Menjivar, Carlos Manuel Lobo, Vilma Rodriguez Rodriguez, Antonio Chicas Rosas, Marta Luis de Castellon, Augusto Asuncion Cano, Hondurans Lisandro Guillen Gruz, Jose Luis Hernandez Salgado and Irma Rosa Maldonado, and Costa Rican Rafael Angel Mendez Castro.

In addition, the authorities confiscated two brand-new 3-ton trucks, with built-in false bottoms, supposedly owned by the San Antonio and Guaimas peasant associations.

NICARAGUALEADERS ADDRESS ANTI-IMPERIALISM RALLY IN MANAGUA

PA312241 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 2100 GMT on 31 January 1981 begins carrying live a network relay from the Plaza of the Revolution of the ceremony being held to "reject attacks by Somozists, internal reactionaries and imperialists." The ceremony is presided over by members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], of the Government of National Reconstruction, of the general staff of the Sandinist Army, militia, higher directorate of the Interior Ministry and delegates to the first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua.

At 2108 GMT Leticia Herrera, official of the Sandinist Defense Committees, begins speaking. She urges the foreign delegates to tell the world about the imperialist campaign of slander against Nicaragua and that Nicaraguans "are peaceful, hardworking, and only want peace with dignity and sovereignty." She pays homage to those who have died along the border and urges all to join the militias to defend the fatherland. Her speech ends at 2121 GMT.

At 2121 GMT Eden Pastora, head of the militias in Nicaragua, begins speaking. His speech ends at 2146 GMT.

Pastora is followed by two international delegates, who express their solidarity with the Nicaraguan cause.

At 2201 GMT Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who speaks for the junta. He begins by citing a Latin proverb: "If you want peace, prepare for war." He stresses the independence that Nicaragua has attained with the revolution.

At 2213 GMT Humberto Ortega, defense minister, begins speaking for the FSLN National Directorate. Ortega's speech ends at 2250 GMT. The national anthem is sung and the relay ends at 2255 GMT.

Pastora Speech

PA010203 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2121 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Speech by Brigade Commander Eden Pastora, national chief of Sandinist People's Militias, at ceremony held at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua to "reject attacks by Somozists, internal reactionaries and imperialists" at conclusion of first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua--live]

[Excerpts] The revolution is prepared to struggle to remain sovereign, in order not to become the obedient daughter in anyone's home, to be treated with the dignity which its just cause demands. [applause]

There are those who resist understanding the course which this revolution is taking. We have to say it once and for all: This revolution is Sandinist by essence and [word indistinct] is essentially popular and anti-imperialist. [applause]

It is these terms which alarm certain minorities and we are going to defend them with arms and blood. In speaking of arms we are not baselessly resorting to war. Those who want war are others. The ones who want war are the domineering forces who find intolerable the sovereign dignity and free determination of a people such as Nicaragua, who since 19 July 1979 have been saying no to every attempt to change our determination. [applause]

We remain constant to the peace and happiness which all Nicaraguans deserve. We explain, however because we must, that if we are provoked we are ready without any hesitation to go to war.

The Sandinists are not going to play down the high cost in lives of the martyrs who died for the establishment of national sovereignty. We are never going to betray Sandino with silence. We are going to raise our voice stronger than ever, with more dignity than ever; we are going to continue telling our enemies that regardless of their power, we, the Sandinists and all the Nicaraguan people, are not going to rest on our laurels. We are going to be on guard, constantly vigilant. We are going to continue preparing ourselves to defend ourselves and not to attack because we are not provocateurs. They are the provocateurs, those who just a few days ago in a cowardly fashion killed several of our companeros on the Honduran border, companeros, whose glorious lives strengthen the immense gallery of Nicaraguan heroes.

We continue to supply the dead and as I said at the Sandinist Labor Federation, this situation must end. Now they will be the dead ones. Those who dare tread on Nicaraguan soil will die. [applause]

There is an immortal fountain of determination in our people who are now organizing to attain the goal of inevitable victory. The others are the provocateurs because, without proof of any kind they pretend to implicate us in the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people. It is the courageous Salvadoran citizens who by their determination and courage are deciding to become free. If that is the decision of the dear Salvadoran people, this decision will be morally supported by the popular Sandinist revolution because the Sandinist revolution is free and will never abandon a brother who wants to free himself, either in Central America, South America, Asia, Africa or wherever. Freedom has no borders. Oppression has never vanquished and based on this historic truth, El Salvador shall conquer. [applause]

Cordova Speech

PA010354 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2201 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Speech by Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at ceremony held at the Plaza of the revolution in Managua to "reject attacks by Somozists, internal reactionaries and imperialists" at conclusion of first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua--live]

[Excerpts] If you want peace, prepare for war. [applause]

That was the way I began my speech yesterday at the solidarity assembly of the government house employees. We, the Nicaraguans, want peace, but we want it as Sandino said it. We are in our own home and declare that we will never live a cowardly peace. We want peace for production, to carry out our revolutionary project. We want peace to cut coffee, cut cotton, to cut sugar cane, to cut our products from this land which belongs to the Nicaraguans. [applause]

Imperialism always has justification to attack peoples. It always has justification to occupy peoples. In the middle of the last century, this was justified with the doctrine of manifest destiny of expansionism, with the erroneously interpreted Monroe Doctrine. With the doctrine of demanding from Nicaragua ignoble and immoral treaties not to construct another canal in this country and with the doctrine that if a government carries out an occupation by force that occupation is legitimate, when it is actually illegitimate and treason to the people. [applause]

However, those times of intervention are over. Our international moral endorsement supports this. We are not Santo Domingo. Let them think of us as a colony. We are sovereign, independent, nonaligned and we establish relations with whatever country we damn well please. [applause]

Citing Sandino's ideas and the visionary Carlos Fonseca Amador, we repeat: Each one of you Nicaraguans is a soldier of that army because every one of you is awakening the love for the fatherland in the form of dignity, in the form of energy and in the form of the revolution.

Ortega Speech

PA012007 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2213 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Speech by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega at a ceremony held at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua to "reject attacks by Somozists, internal reactionaries and imperialists" at conclusion of first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua--live]

[Excerpts] Who are the enemies of the people? Who are the enemies of the revolution? What are the worst threats against our revolution at this point? Our enemies are found among internal and external counterrevolution. They are in the area's most reactionary circles, particularly the adventurist and warmongering sectors, enemies of peace, which have great influence over the U.S. Government and are trying to involve that government in adventures against our revolution and in ultrareactionary adventures and positions against the area's progressive and revolutionary peoples.

We are a mature revolution. We want a mature relationship with the United States and all other governments. This does not mean, however, that we are going to sell our fatherland in order to establish the type of relationship sought by imperialism's most reactionary circles.

Those reactionary imperialist circles have a social base here in Nicaragua: the traitors, or what our National Directorate has called the traitorous bourgeoisie. These Nicaraguan reactionary forces constitute a spearhead for those who want intervention and warmongering and adventurist solutions. Along with the armed Somozist bands operating at the border, this traitorous bourgeoisie represents a spearhead for interventionist adventures.

We must understand very clearly that when this country's reactionary sectors turn to certain radio stations and to a publication with which you are quite familiar, LA PRENSA, they are promoting future intervention. They are not acting within the flexibility that a revolutionary project such as ours gives them. They are part of those forces that want to destroy the national unity needed to reconstruct our fatherland, which was destroyed by past exploitation by Somozism and the traitorous bourgeoisie as well as by the hard and bloody war we fought. They are contributing to the policy of those sectors which are interested in intervening in order to destabilize our process, our government and our revolution and thus justify greater intervention--a large-scale military intervention. In their opinion, this is the only way that they can return to the past and can regain power. This is why our people must remain very alert in the face of the confusing propaganda that the reactionary media launch every day, for the latter represent, so to speak, the first signs of this intervention.

The Somozists who are on the border in armed gangs have a relationship, in fact a very close one, with other circles which promote confusion and who want intervention. It has been said by some of these gangs that they are already preparing several thousand men who were trained on a base, some say in Miami, that they are almost ready to intervene with the support of some reactionary sectors of governments of the area. Some say it is Guatemala. Reactionary sectors of the Guatemalan Government, they say, are supporting an invasion to take place in the very near future.

Of course, the invasion they are planning must rely on the confusion created by this country's reactionary media. This is why it is not surprising to find that some of the media, such as LA PRENSA, have minimized the attacks which we have been constantly subjected to along the border.

On a few occasions, these media have even said that there is no great danger. They want to confuse our people so they will not prepare themselves and so these invasions can catch us unaware and the past can once again prevail in our fatherland. But at the same time we do not believe that these Somozists, of whom it is said that several thousand of them are organized near our borders, will try to enter our territory alone. What they want is to engage other governments and even the U.S. Government in a large-scale interventionist maneuver aimed at crushing our people and our revolution.

However, we do not fear that and if they are ready, let them come in because here we are going to smash them. [applause]

We are certain that the progressive governments, the revolutionary governments and the world's forces, like this force today represented by our people and our revolution in this meeting of solidarity, will during those difficult moments be on the side of justice, on the side of the Nicaraguan people and their struggle and effort, and that all this will further nourish and strengthen the fighting morale of our people. Our people will never kneel before the danger of the Somozist threats or such criminal acts of the last few days against our people.

In this first meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua--El Salvador will win--our revolution is undertaking the great tasks of production and defense, in the midst of those threats and pressures from our enemies. Precisely now that we are speaking about El Salvador, the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people has been another element which our enemies have taken as an excuse to justify different maneuvers against our revolution. We stand accused of being in solidarity with the just struggle of the Salvadoran people and we are accused of intervening in El Salvador, that we are arming the Salvadoran people. What happens is that our enemy does not realize that when they decide to struggle, people find arms anywhere and turn everything into a weapon, just as the Nicaraguan people did by turning paving stones into weapons, turned into weapons their will to die until they were victorious. [applause]

They do not know that the people take arms from the enemy and that the fundamental strength of the struggle is in the high morale and determination to fight, the determination of the peoples' conviction to vanquish or die. The fundamental strength of the peoples is not in supposed arms which supposed countries or governments or forces can at a given moment or situation introduce into the struggle of a people. We could actually say that the Salvadoran people are being armed by the reactionary and warlike sectors of the United States which sell arms to the army while the people, organized in guerrillas, take the arms from the army. [applause]

It is actually those who sell the arms to that army who are arming the people. That is how it happened in Nicaragua. That is how it happened in the struggle against Somozism: The more arms they gave to Somoza, the more arms the Sandinist people took from the Somozists. [applause]

The people struggle with ingenuity and courage in this struggle. They learn to fight and to take the arms from their enemies. That is the people's principal source of supply: the garrisons, the soldiers who even cross over to the ranks of the people, as happened in El Salvador recently. [applause]

We, our National Directorate, are not alarmist but we have called for a strengthening this year of the training of the Sandinist People's Militias, especially during the next few weeks and months because in spite of many political, diplomatic and mature efforts made by our people, government and our National Directorate, and by other friendly and revolutionary forces, the presence of the real danger of an intervention exists.

This is why at this time, together with the sweat which has to be shed in production, we have to shed much sweat in the combat preparation of our armed forces and if necessary even shed the last drop of our blood in the defense of our revolution. [applause]

We are not alarmists but we must prepare for the worst conditions which we might have to face. In the last few months we, our armed forces, border guards, policemen, companeros of the state security and the penitentiary system, together with the Sandinist People's Militias have sustained close to 100 casualties, including 77 dead. We have sustained not less than 26 armed aggressions on the border, most of them on the border with Honduras, the northern border, where recently our brothers present here shed their humble and generous blood. [applause]

The limit of shamelessness is that we read news dispatches today which say that the Honduran Government is protesting or accusing Nicaragua of violating its airspace by a Sandinist Air Force helicopter following these events. What shamelessness by some sectors of that government. Here is the evidence. These dead are the evidence which our government, our people, the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front presents to the world that it is they, the Honduran Government, some of the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran Government, some sectors of its armed forces, who are supporting this banditry of the Somozist gangs. And they claim it is us who are violating the border.

We have said that following this incident, when our Sandinist forces were pursuing these cowards who withdrew into Honduran territory, a Honduran army patrol covered their withdrawal and even fired against our forces. We have been patient because we do not want to fall into the provocations which the most reactionary sectors of that government and of those armed forces are trying to push us into; that is, the provocation of a military confrontation with that army.

It is not that we are afraid. It is simply that we must be responsible. However, our patience is running out because we cannot obtain a mature response from that government. In the same fashion, before these people, before these dead, we are asking our junta to reject those accusations with the firmness, the same firmness with which we are prepared to defend our fatherland and our revolution to the end. [applause, chanting]

We are certain that these companeros who fell in the last few days will be with us during the hard days of training in which, we must say it with honesty, enthusiasm is not enough. What is required is a true spirit of sacrifice, a true Sandinist spirit to satisfactorily and to a high degree complete the demands of military training.

Sometimes, some persons begin with real enthusiasm but do not properly complete their training. It is here in Managua where on 2 February we initiate this broad process of the militias. However, in the rest of the country and this department our people are preparing to strengthen the Sandinist People's Militias in every corner of our fatherland. We expect there will be great emulation among the Managua Sandinist People's Militias and the peoples militias in the rest of the country. We are certain that with the enthusiasm which our heroic peoples of Esteli, Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and all the people demonstrated during the liberation war, that this emulation will become a great competition in which only with revolutionary enthusiasm will the best ones win.

This training which we are promoting with this spirit of emulation requires, as I said, a high degree of revolutionary determination and I am sure that with the enthusiasm demonstrated by the persons in the militias who have registered, they will satisfactorily reach the end of the training.

In conclusion we want to point out.... [interrupted by shouting in the crowd] An enthusiastic militiaman is prepared to go and defend our people on the border. [applause] I want to conclude by saying that the defense will be fundamentally based on the revolutionary morale of our people and in this respect we must commit ourselves before the heroic fallen compañeros so that we will respond not only with our combat, but with our tasks each day as demanded by our revolution, especially in production.

CUADRA ON SOMOZIST BORDER THREATS, HONDURAN STANCE

PA302342 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Jan 81

["Direct Line" question and answer program with the participation of Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] This is Robert Chavarria Moncada of Managua. I take advantage of the opportunity to greet you and ask the following: After hearing the brilliant exposition of Commander Bayardo Arce where he notes the apocalyptic situation of world-wide hunger and the struggle of the peoples to be free, I ask you if our country is in an economic position to keep in prison so many incorrigible criminals and thieves who, calling themselves counterrevolutionaries, are plaguing our society? On asking you this question, I recall the Latin adage that says: For big problems, big solutions.

[Answer] First of all, Chavarria, I would also like to greet you and to thank you for your interest in keeping abreast of the messages and words of the commanders of the revolution in the opportunities that they have to address the people. Our revolutionary state has the obligation--and these are international requisites, international rules of all countries, of all serious states of the world--to respect the lives of prisoners of war, to respect the lives of criminals who are caught committing criminal acts.

In addition to the international obligation which we have with other countries, we also have a moral obligation. Naturally, the easiest thing would be to kill all of these prisoners and we are sure that the heavy economic burden imposed by the maintenance of these incorrigible, as you say, guardsmen and antisocials, who are many, would be alleviated considerably. Members of international committees who have come to our country to see the situation of human rights have seen them.

Then as revolutionaries, we also have moral obligations toward them. Because if we thought that man is bad by nature, despite their having committed crimes and barbaric acts, we would be denying these men the right to be elements who in view of our example, the pressure of a new and revolutionary society have the possibility, if not all at least a majority of them, to assume different attitudes toward life, different attitudes toward the others, toward our people. We cannot simply kill them. First of all, this would contravene international law and would consequently bring us an international isolation which we at the present moment are not in a position [rephrases sentence] do not want and we would also be going against our own principles. We do not want to appear moralists with this.

Undoubtedly, there are elements there who are incorrigible, who are trying to conspire from prison, trying to organize militarily the elements inside the prison so that when the other counterrevolutionaries arrive they can join the counterrevolutionary actions against our country. However, I shall be hard with those men. You have seen that with certain criminals who with much effort and cost are tried, we have been very severe and intransigent with them. Many of them have been in prison for many years and have many years pending.

We have requested the assistance of some international organizations to alleviate these costs, such as the Red Cross, some Christian groups in the United States, some Christian businessmen, I think they are called, in the United States who are willing to help our government with these costs so that they will not be such a heavy burden on our meager economy. These prisoners are also implementing formulas in which they work and produce from inside the prison and which will represent some good to the Nicaraguan state.

[Question] Commander Joaquin Cuadra, receive a revolutionary greeting from (Teodoro Flores Marenco) of the Juan Montenegro Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] of La Perla neighborhood. I want to ask two questions. First, has the general staff of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, which you had considered the advisability of fortifying our two borders, especially the northern zone where there have been heinous attacks by the Somozist genocidal guardsmen? The second question is just as the peoples are being integrated to the militias, do you not consider also that it is advisable to strengthen all the cities, especially the border ones with antiaircraft artillery against air attacks and also to protect against bombings and, at the same time integrate a civil defense group for these cases, so that the people will not be the ones to suffer, especially in the schools and hospitals to take care of the ill people in case of an air attack?

[Answer] Companero Flores, we are going to respond to your question in a broad sense. It is an interesting question and it is part of our business as they say. We have considered, in view of the border situations that have emerged, that we want to take advantage of the opportunity to clarify the border situation well so that there will not be false expectations or false ideas of what is truly happening there.

In the north, especially in Neuva Segovia Department, also in Chinandega Department in the north on the Honduran border, in a few words, there exists there a group of counter-revolutionary bands who cross from the other side of the border, who enter from Honduran territory, attack, strike out, harass, and when they can steal, rustle cattle, kill people, bother the peasants, insult them, destroy their homes, their crops and immediately go back to the other side. At no time will these actions staged by them endanger the stability of our revolutionary government. They are like mosquitoes. They will be there and bothersome for a long time until the Honduran Government truly changes its political attitude and really decides not to allow these elements to occupy its territory for these activities.

This is the situation there in the north. There are many people who I think have thought that we are engaged in a veritable war there. We have taken measures. For example, speaking of fortifying--I have the impression that you might be a good militaryman--at the border guardposts and in permanent border posts companeros are grouped there and they rest, eat, and train there. The companeros have fortifications there and they have a good system of fortification to defend that place in case of an attack. Those fortifications have yielded very good results. On many occasions attackers have arrived when our companeros are resting or in a meeting and they simply enter the fortification and repel the attack. Therefore, the enemy attack turns into mere harassment.

Also, at the same border, studies and plans are being made to continue fortifying in another way and always trying to make improvements, based on our experience, to the border posts. These posts, as we said, are being fortified. Some just have ditches around the sites of permanent activities and others have wood and overhead protection provided by trunks, wood, and sometimes even cement, to protect them in the event of an air attack.

It is not impossible that the enemy might use some aircraft or that the counterrevolutionary Somozists could take off from a Honduran airport or from another country to attack us.

The main cities of our country and the principal production centers, the vital points of production in our country and the permanent unification of our military units already have antiaircraft protection.

That is, part of the efforts made has been to provide our army with good antiaircraft artillery to defend, precisely, the population, to defend the permanent military units and to defend the principle centers of production. Of course, if the situation deteriorates and becomes more difficult and if the revolution begins [words indistinct] and there are clear signs of a stronger counterrevolutionary action, not only by this bothersome group, but a larger attack, you can rest assured that we will begin issuing instructions to our people to begin building fortifications and antiaircraft shelters in schools, hospitals and in the cities. Just as during the time of war the peoples in their homes made antiaircraft shelters to protect themselves against the Somozist bombings, so will they [words indistinct] and when the general staff considers that it is time for this, they will be advised. Before that time arrives, we would be engaging in an alarmist position by improper [words indistinct] and some newspapers would accuse us of preparing for war, as if we wanted war. Because when one prepares for war, the reactionary sectors take advantage of this and begin accusing our revolutionary state of being a bellicose state, a state which thinks only of war and does not think of the education of our people, of feeding our people or in the people's welfare since it thinks only of war. That, Mr Flores, is our answer and when the moment arrives we will not hesitate to take the necessary action.

[Question] [Words indistinct] My question is: What is the response of the revolutionary government to the attacks by the counterrevolutionaries?

[Answer] Companera Marisol Lacayo, we are even relatives. We send you our greeting. The revolutionary response to the situation of permanent aggression [words indistinct] is the incorporation of all the peoples to the Sandinist People's Militias. That is the specific form of the expression of the Nicaraguan revolutionary who truly wants to defend our revolution. It is a form that is within the hands of the revolutionaries. Now that the training centers are going to be created in different parts of Managua, I want to explain, this will practically make military training and organization in the militias available to all our people. This is the response, this is the attitude which every conscientious Nicaraguan should have to be ready to repel that aggression.

[Question] I am calling from (Teli), Commander Joaquin Cuadra, and I want to ask you what the attitude of the armed forces will be regarding the tolerance of the authorities of the Honduran Army. I wanted to know how long this will be tolerated if at a given moment these counterrevolutionary elements attack our country, our army will be strong enough to cross that border, because the Honduran Army is giving it all the facilities. How long will it take for us to respond to them, should these counterrevolutionaries persist in their actions?

[Answer] Yes, companero, our greetings to all Telianos. We have acted with the utmost maturity and the political, diplomatic measures have been taken. We do not think that it is the totality or the policy of the Honduran Government to support the bands. We think they are sectors of the Honduran Government, of the Honduran authorities, sectors of Honduran society who support these bands. There are other sectors of the Honduran Government which we are sure are concerned with the situation and are proposing in Honduras that this situation be corrected.

Thus, the first course we have taken is the political and diplomatic path, which we will maintain open until the last minute, until it is no longer possible. The commanders of the revolution have already stated that the best thing is to prevent war and by doing so, we win. Our positions, our spirit, our desire is to avert a war because a war would set back our programs of economic reactivation, our process of reconstruction.

Therefore, we are preparing with a spirit, a character, a philosophy of defending our revolution, but never to attack. Therefore, companero, we urge you to be ready to defend, to be incorporated to the People's Sandinist Militias, to the reserves of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], and we answer that we are doing everything possible through the paths that are still open. The possibility of resorting to other methods is still remote and is what we least want.

[Question] What can we do to recover the body of our companero killed by the Somozist guardsmen who have taken refuge in Honduras? Could our Foreign Ministry request the Honduran Foreign Ministry deliver us his body? We more or less know where the Somozist guardsmen buried our companero.

[Answer] The best way is to go through diplomatic channels, but I do not think it is going to work because the Honduran Government does not want to get involved. Nevertheless, you can go ahead and submit your request but I do not think the Honduran Government is going to do anything about it.

[Question] To what extent is Nicaragua actually threatened with an armed intervention from abroad? Although we have a large army which is well equipped, do you think we are ready to go to war? Why do not we try to solve our problems through dialogue or diplomatic channels?

[Answer] Since the beginning, the Sandinist people's revolution has met with the opposition of countries and sectors whose economic and political interests are entirely opposite to ours. Those sectors are out to destroy our revolution. Those sectors are in position to exert political, diplomatic and economic pressures. They must also be considered in the possibility of an armed intervention in our country. For this reason, we are obliged to be on the alert against such an intervention which could occur at any time. From the first day of our victory, it has been our duty to be prepared in case of armed aggression. I repeat that it is our obligation to be prepared against any type of aggression.

We hope that it does not even occur. Our leaders have carried out a dynamic policy in trying to negotiate through diplomatic channels even with sectors which are definitely against our revolution. We have made every effort to be friendly to them and to show them that we do not wish to hurt anyone; that all we want is to work in peace, to increase our production and the country's resources. This is what we are trying to tell the world. We are not warmongers, aggressors, nor do we like to meddle in other country's internal affairs. We want to be left alone so that we can work in peace. However, as revolutionaries we must maintain our solidarity with the struggle of the people and with governments which are revolutionaries and friendly with us.

We do have an army which is well-equipped, which has some battle experience obtained during the war against Somozism. This army is the people's vanguard, but it is the people's obligation to defend their revolution. One way to do this is to support their army and to increase our defense capacity. In this respect, we feel that the stronger we are, the less are the possibilities of an attack against our country.

[Question] Some counterrevolutionaries are accusing us of interventionism. What about the U.S. Army?

[Answer] Our revolution is under constant threat as long as imperialism exists. This is not a ghost; it is a fact which will be threatening the Sandinist people's revolution. This threat will depend on the political situation that exists at a given time. At this moment, the political situation indicates that conditions are favorable for an intervention in our country. The strengthening and support given to the Somozists is a proof of this.

With arms and support nothing can stop them from trying to invade our country but they will be defeated by our forces and militias. Do you see why we have to be on the alert and prepared? Of course, the counterrevolutionaries would like to catch us napping so that they could oust us from power with any small force.

[Question] What are the government's plans regarding the aggression from Honduran territory supported by Reagan's policy? We believe the first imperialist intervention of his government in the Caribbean will be against Nicaragua and Cuba.

[Answer] We have asked all sectors to join the Sandinist People's Militias. In the meantime, the EPS is taking the necessary steps to improve its ranks. We are also implementing all sorts of measures to try to neutralize and control the activities of the counterrevolutionaries along the border. Because these are small groups and can operate without restrictions from Honduran territory, it is hard for us to deal them a serious blow. We are not trying to cause any alarm. These are normal measures that a revolutionary nation must take when under pressure from U.S. reactionary rightwing sectors which are against our country.

[Question] What other measures is the government taking against attacks from Honduras?

[Answer] We have already taken political and diplomatic measures. We wish to say here that we are not accusing the Honduran Government of aggression, although there are public and private sectors opposed to our revolution who are supporting the Somozist groups. But in no way can we accuse the Honduran Government of patronizing these activities. We are sure that the Nicaraguan revolution has friends in Honduras who are trying to prevent these groups from crossing the border. The measures we are taking are all were carried out within our territory. We know we have enemies. The leaders of our revolutionary process have stressed the fact that a revolution is not easy and that it demands sacrifices. It is our duty to be prepared as best we can and to continue our political and diplomatic efforts and at the same time prepare ourselves and cooperate by joining the Sandinist People's Militias.

[Question] My name is Carlos Guillen of the Quali suburb. Companero Joaquin Cuadra, I want to ask you about the attacks from Somozist gangs in Honduras. Our concern is the measures that the Nicaraguan revolutionary government will adopt regarding these attacks from Honduras protected by the Honduran Government. I want to know what measures you will take because we are worried that more Sandinist brothers will be killed. All the people are concerned about this and we are responding by becoming organized in the Sandinist People's Militias. So I want to know what measures will be taken, not just of protesting to the Honduran Government. It has been observed that we have protested and they have not given us a specific reply. They have limited themselves to saying that they are seeking a way to control these gangs. However, the Nicaraguan people know that they are protecting these individuals. I want to know what measures will the revolutionary government will take.

[Answer] Companero Carlos, I have already mentioned the measures that the government has taken. In the first instance, they are political and diplomatic measures. We want to affirm that they are not attacks from Honduras. We cannot say that Honduras, as such, is attacking us. We must be clear in noting that there are certain sectors in the Honduran society, including certain rightist military officers, certain sectors of the private enterprise of the rightist Honduran bourgeoisie and certain sectors of the Honduran Government, which support these Somozist gangs and groups. We cannot say that it is the Honduran Government as a whole. We are sure that the Sandinist people's revolution and the Nicaraguan people have friends in Honduras who are trying to make the border be respected so that these elements won't be allowed to cross and violate the border. The measures that we adopt are taken on our territory. We have increased the vigilance and strengthened certain positions.

We must explain that this is part of the struggle. The struggle will continue as long as the enemy of the revolution still exists. [Words indistinct] this revolution is harsh [words indistinct]. The main thing is to adopt the best measures we can and carry out the most energetic diplomatic and political efforts. We also have to prepare ourselves even more and achieve a greater incorporation of all the people and all the Nicaraguans into the Sandinist People's Militias.

[Question] What has the attitude of our FSLN National Directorate been in the face of the stand of our people, especially the people of Leon, because of the ambush of our border forces?

[Answer] Our National Directorate, I must tell you, was the first to become aware of this situation and it issued instructions through Commander Humberto Ortega, who is the commander in chief of the army and a member of the National Directorate, so that all the activity being carried out be done. First, there is the burial of the companeros; second, the symbolic participation of these fallen companeros in the ceremony of Saturday, 31 January at 1400. Third, he ordered the posthumous promotion of the fallen companeros to the next rank. Fourth is the aid for the families of those who fell there, as is a tradition in cases of EPS members who fall in combat defending our people. In addition, we must tell you that, in addition to being EPS companeros, three of the fallen companeros were FSLN militants and one a member of the 19 July Sandinist Youth movement. Therefore, our directorate has deeply felt this and has stated as much.

[Question] My name is Jimmy Carrasco of Larreynaga in Managua. This is my question: Of the many attacks we may suffer, I want to know what the possibilities of our army are if the enemy uses chemical weapons. What possibilities, what knowledge does our army have for protection against mass extermination weapons.

[Answer] Companero Jimmy, when you talk about the use of mass extermination weapons and chemical means, we would undoubtedly have to think of a large-scale intervention, an intervention of larger forces from other states, governments, countries which would decide to interfere here. This is something else. It is matter which is not very probable. We believe that the forces of the reaction will try to operate with the local forces if possible, with the local reaction, that is, with hired mercenaries and former Somozist guardsmen by preparing them for war. They would not bring massive extermination means. They would basically bring infantry, artillery, certain air support, some armored tanks, and up to that. However, if they bring these means, these criminals gases and these weapons of mass extermination, our EPS is also prepared for that. We have gasmasks and certain units, not all of them, are training in the struggle against mass extermination weapons.

JUNTA'S CORDOVA URGES PEOPLE TO SUPPORT MILITIAS

PA311811 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, made the following statement in a brief speech delivered at noon yesterday during the meeting of the government house employees:

[Begin recording] If you want to have peace you must prepare for war. These words uttered in 300 B.C. still have not been refuted by political or military strategists. It is a fact which has not lost its validity to mankind. I am mentioning these words here so that the actions being taken by the Nicaraguan people are not misunderstood and taken as warmongering demonstrations. These are defensive actions of a country threatened by imperialism. We Nicaraguans who want peace, who need peace to rebuild this country, to carry forward the revolutionary process, must prepare for war forced upon us by the countries which are attacking us.

On 10 January, I said that the only way to defend our country was not with an army or militias, which in fact are very important, but with the whole nation in arms in which every citizen of any sexes and age must pick up a weapon to defend the country's sovereignty. The aggression of a country against another is an aggression against its sovereignty and its self-determination to run its own life and to have relations with any country.

The problem is that we have shown that we are sovereign and can have political relations with all the nations of the world, and this is what is bothering those who are opposed to the revolutionary process. Therefore, everyone who is able should support the militias because they are our army's rearguard. We are not a rich country; we are a poor country which has an army formed by officers who have the capacity to lead the people in defense of the country. The militias alone cannot defend the country. It is the duty of every citizen to defend his country. In our country we must think of every citizen as a soldier ready to defend the country's sovereignty. [applause]

TOMAS BORGE SEES LIFE-OR-DEATH STRUGGLE AHEAD

PA312347 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpt of speech by the interior minister, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, at closing of first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua, in Managua, on 31 January--recorded]

[Text] The perfume of sophisticated phrases has never been applied to revolution. Revolutions--I don't believe there is a single exception--have had to endure poison and napalm.

True, great revolutions are made with heartburn and bile and with the inflamed liver of imperialism and its grotesque and criminal servants in Latin America and the world.

Our revolution is surrounded by verbal insults, and by lies programmed into computers by the bloodshot and dirty eyes of our enemies. Our revolution is increasingly the subject of a possible attack.

What is to be deduced out of all this? That ours is a true revolution, that this is a great revolution that will go down in history as a great and true revolution. [applause]

What is the meaning of all this? In Nicaragua there is a struggle to the death between the revolution and the counterrevolution. This is not the type of struggle waged in congresses and in polls. This struggle is being waged with the blood and sweat of our people.

The past, with turbid and disturbed eyes, refuses to expire. The new society, tall, elegant and young, but without the experience and shrewdness of the old society, is struggling to survive and to march forward. This is a life or death struggle. It would not be strange if at a given moment, the counterrevolutionaries start saying: Counter-revolution or death! This would leave for us the right to say: Revolution or death!

MEANINGS OF 'INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM' NOTED

PA310054 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Only 10 days after taking office, the new U.S. Republican administration has not wavered in a campaign of statements and news conferences that clearly show the threats that are hanging over the international community, particularly the Central American and Caribbean peoples.

Alexander Haig, the new U.S. secretary of state and former NATO chief, has clearly pointed out the new U.S. priority in foreign policy. The fight against what they call international terrorism.

There immediately has been an intensification of what we would describe as international terrorism because this term not only has a different but also an opposite meaning for the U.S. Government leaders and for the revolutionaries and democrats of the world. This is reflected in the increased attacks by the Somozist criminals in northern Nicaragua, the Israeli Zionists' bombings of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the terrorist attacks against Angola's sovereignty. It is also shown by the plans to turn the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a U.S. sphere and to impose itself on the countries of the region. It is also seen in the arms race in many Western countries [word indistinct] Reagan took office in the White House.

The fact is that according to recent charges by the WPC, those who now say they condemn international terrorism, carried out 215 armed attacks abroad to protect their political and military interests in the world from 1946 to 1975.

SOMOZIST RAIDS LINKED TO U.S. INTERVENTION PLANS

PA300448 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The wave of indignation and condemnation that has been created among the broad popular masses as a result of the criminal aggression perpetrated by a band of genocidal Somozists who ended the lives of four members of the Reserve Battalion 4013 of the Ezequiel Brigade and two companeros from the border guards of the Sandinist People's Army once again confirms that it is not possible to give quarter to the enemy.

With this new provocation being added to the tension introduced into the area by the threat of direct military aggression by imperialism, which includes among its plans an escalation of incursions by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, we cannot fail to establish a direct relationship between the proliferation or intensification of those incursions and the implementation of the imperialist plans for aggression.

This is the reason for our interest in having the revolutionary government demand an explanation of the Honduran authorities of their conduct, in permitting the deployment, with impunity, of these genocidal bands in their territory. We cannot believe that the Honduran Government is unaware of these mobilizations of armed groups in its territory, their movements and incursions into our territory and their return to their hideouts in Honduras. Our people could believe anything but this.

Moreover, we cannot believe that it is simply a coincidence that the escalation of criminal incursions should take place at the same time that the imperialists are amassing a huge amount of war materiel in El Salvador and when there will be over 1000 Yankee officials and technicians in El Salvador with the arrival of some 800 of them who left for that destination from their garrisons in the southern command.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY CONDEMNS SOMOZIST ATTACK

PA022134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1906 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua's Social Christian Party today condemned the ambush that former Somozist guardsmen laid this week for a Nicaraguan military patrol, during which seven Sandinist soldiers were killed.

The Social Christians deplored the incidents, which occurred in an area less than 1 km from the border with Honduras.

The party urged the Honduran Government "to take care of its border with Nicaragua with the same zeal that it takes care of its border with El Salvador."

RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR 'BEING STUDIED'

PA021514 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1817 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Relations between Nicaragua and El Salvador are "being studied" ["se encuentran en estudio"], a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman added that the future of the diplomatic relationship "between the two sister nations" is being "replanned."

He affirmed that this "study" does not mean that a suspension or break in relations between the two countries is being considered. "On the contrary, this is a generous attempt to improve the relations," the source added.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that early next week, an official communique on the status of Nicaraguan-Salvadoran diplomatic ties will be issued, and that it will be "calm but firm and beneficial to the relations between the two countries."

Last Wednesday evening, a powerful dynamite explosion in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy building in San Salvador caused material damage and wounded five people, although the explosion did not injure any of the Nicaraguan Embassy personnel.

PASTORA SAYS GUANACASTE STATEMENT 'MISINTERPRETED'

PA310414 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The Costa Rican Council of Government last night heard a note from Eden Pastora, deputy minister of defense of Nicaragua, in which he maintains that he did not offend Costa Rica in the statements he made regarding the Guanacaste Province.

The Sandinist commander had reportedly said that his government would recover the territory of Guanacaste, which has belonged to Costa Rica since the first quarter of the past century.

In a communique sent to the president of the republic and the presidents of the Legislative Assembly and Supreme Court of Justice, Pastora said that his statements were misinterpreted.

Commander Pastora also said he is confident that the legislative assembly will not revoke his Costa Rican citizenship, which he has held for several years, as was threatened by some deputies after he made his statements.

SOVIET OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON REGIONAL SITUATION

PA301754 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Jan 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] Viktor Votslavovich Vol'skiy, director of the Latin American Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has said on arrival at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport that "we admire the heroic deeds of the Nicaraguan people and wish to congratulate you for having made possible a meeting of international solidarity of this magnitude."

"You know," Vol'skiy said, "that the whole world admires you and we are no exception. The accomplishments of this revolution are a credit to the people and to the Sandinist National Liberation Front." However, he added, obviously "it would not have been possible to tie the hands of imperialism and the armed forces without international solidarity."

Asked for his opinion on the present situation in Central America, Vol'skiy said: "My opinion is that the question here is not only the situation in El Salvador but in Nicaragua and all of Central America, because the intention is to smother any expression of sovereignty by these peoples after the Salvadoran revolution is crushed."

He stressed that the "work of liberating El Salvador involves all Latin America and even the conscientious U.S. people."

Regarding charges about Central America which imperialist spokesmen are constantly raising, Vol'skiy said that "they are nothing new."

"They have been accusing us since the birth of the USSR and will do so as long as it exists. The existence of a people who inspire other peoples with their achievements frightens them. There is nothing new in this," Vol'skiy added.

They are used to thinking in terms of interventions, and that is why they say we are intervening in Central America, he noted. He stressed, however, that it is not possible to export a revolution because it is not a question of weapons; a revolution is a matter of awareness and maturity regarding the historical conditions of peoples.

The Soviet delegation attending the first international meeting of solidarity is composed of two scientists, a newsmen and a historian.

DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE PROTEST LA PRENSA REPORTS

PA301534 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Managua (ANN)--The U.S. delegation to the first international event of solidarity with Nicaragua, titled El Salvador Will Overcome, has protested strongly to the newspaper LA PRENSA for erroneously reporting on the event. The 40 delegates of the 70 U.S. solidarity committees with Nicaragua described the paper's report as full of lies and distortions that are characteristic of that paper and of imperialism's misinformation tactics.

According to a report in yesterday's LA PRENSA, there have been some alleged difficulties with the U.S. delegates, whom the organizing committee forced to deposit \$200 in order to participate. The report adds that the socialist delegations have been lodged in free of charge residences and have been provided with exclusive transportation, while the other participants have been lodged in second-rate hotels several kilometers from the capital.

In refuting this report, the U.S. delegation indicated that the editors of LA PRENSA and their imperialist cosponsors are obviously infuriated over this event's massive support for the Nicaraguan revolution and its vanguard, the Sandanist National Liberation Front, and they are now intent on finding some pretext to discredit and disrupt the event.

The document notes that the U.S. delegates have been received warmly and have been treated as guests of honor, adding that this is both moving and significant in view of the U.S. Government's infamous history of attacks on Nicaragua. It is only natural, they explained, that in a gesture of solidarity the foreign delegations should contribute some money to help finance this marvelous event, the document affirms.

As for the charge that the socialist delegates are receiving special treatment, the U.S. delegation says this is a gross anticommunist attempt to divide the united and universal solidarity movement. We will never allow ourselves to be divided, the document affirms.

It also informs the LA PRENSA editors and their imperialist cosponsors that the commitment to support the Sandinist revolution is now stronger than ever and that they reject the internal and external threats and attacks, which have been intensified in the past few weeks. This attitude of protest is shared by the 80 special guests, the 90 delegates and the (?hundreds) of observers participating in this great event, the document says in conclusion.

AGENDA OF NONALIGNED CONFERENCE EXPLAINED

FL311907 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Station editor Rolando de la Ribera's report]

[Text] The foreign ministers conference of the nonaligned countries movement will open on 5 February at the thousand-year-old city of New Delhi, capital of India. Delegations from more than 95 countries will examine the fundamental problems of developing countries.

The Latin American situation, particularly the threats to which Central America and the Caribbean are now exposed, is among the matters to be examined. The genocide carried out by the Salvadoran military junta will be revealed in New Delhi and the interventionist plans of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will be condemned. In addition, the destabilization attempts of the United States and reactionaries against Grenada and Nicaragua and the blockade and threats against Cuba will be condemned. The courageous and militant response of our peoples in the face of the challenge that is implied from the coming to power of the new Yankee administration also will be highlighted.

Iran will participate in the New Delhi conference for the first time as a full member of the nonaligned countries movement, which Iran joined in 1979 during the sixth summit conference held in Havana. The Iranian-Iraqi war will be analyzed at the conference. The delegations will appraise Cuba's conciliatory position regarding the conflict. The participants also will condemn the increased imperialist military presence in the Persian Gulf.

Another matter to be examined is the report of the ad hoc committee on whether or not Egypt should remain in the nonaligned movement. This matter is a mandate of the sixth summit conference which the coordinating bureau was unable to conclude at its recent meeting at the United Nations because no consensus existed on the matter. The campaign of world reaction against Afghanistan and the proposals made by the maximum Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, to guarantee peace in the Indian Ocean will be other topics that will be heard by the participants in the ministerial conference.

The new international economic order, the world economic crisis, the energy problem, imperialist military bases, the arms race and pockets of tension will be on the agenda of the conference sessions. World public opinion undoubtedly will be focused on the nonaligned countries foreign ministers' conference over the next few days despite the usual curtain of silence of the capitalist news agencies. This nonaligned countries foreign ministers' conference again will show that the movement plays a significant role in the consolidation of world peace and security.

SFRY ASSISTANT FOREIGN SECRETARY VISITS 27-29 JAN

FL301732 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, visited Cuba from 27 to 29 January at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. During his stay in Cuba, Golob exchanged views on the upcoming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi, India, in February. Vice Ministers and Directors Giraldo Mazola and Jesus Barreidro as well as other Cuban Foreign Ministry officials participated in the talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

The Yugoslav assistant federal secretary also met with Cuba Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. His visit was made in keeping with the tradition of consultations between the two governments regarding the work of the nonaligned countries movement.

WEISS ARRIVES FOR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING

FL301333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1228 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] GDR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Gerhard Weiss arrived in Havana last night heading a delegation to the 10th meeting of the Cuba-GDR Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. At the air terminal, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, welcomed Weiss and the members of the delegation.

The 10th meeting of the Cuba-GDR Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation will begin today in Havana and end on 5 February with the signing of a protocol which will include various tasks in the economic, scientific and technical fields in our country and the GDR.

Talks Begin

FL311257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The 10th meeting of the Cuba-GDR Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has opened at the Council of Ministers headquarters in Havana. The chairmen of the two delegations--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers--made opening speeches. The two officials agreed that so far bilateral cooperation which helps to examine common problems with full understanding of the political and economic problems of the two countries is proceeding satisfactorily.

NICARAGUAN CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL022026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1908 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan writer and Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal has arrived in Havana at the invitation of Casa de las Americas to participate in the panel of judges for its literary prize and in the 1981 meeting of Latin American and Caribbean writers.

CUBAN, SOVIET WRITERS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL301259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Nicolas Guillen, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists, UNEAC, has signed a cooperation protocol with the USSR Union of Writers. Signing the document for the Soviet side was Tashli Kurbanov, chairman of the intellectual organization in Turkmenistan.

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, HUNGARY

FL311250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] A work cooperation plan between the agriculture ministries of the Soviet Union and Cuba has been signed in Havana by the hero of the Soviet Union, Boris Runov, and Miguel Rodriguez Mayea, vice minister of agriculture of the Soviet Union and Cuba, respectively. The agreement includes cooperation in tasks during the current 5-year period in the genetic selection and production of rice and in the porcine, poultry, tobacco, fertilizer, cattle, livestock feed and sugarcane cultivation sectors.

The Higher Institute of Agriculture of Camaguey Province and the Hungarian University of Agriculture of Godollo also have signed an agreement to expand scientific and technical cooperation, exchange professors and undertake joint agricultural research.

DEL VALLE CHAIRS SANTIAGO MILITIAS CEREMONY

FI301209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] PCC Politburo member Sergio del Valle Jimenez has presided at a swearing-in ceremony of new territorial militia units in Santiago de Cuba, held at the Abel Santamaria Park-Museum. Also present at the ceremony were Jose Ramon Balaguer, first party secretary in the province, and Div Gen Rogelio Acevedo, both members of the PCC Central Committee.

The fatherland's enemies will never be able to enter the land of Maceo, Frank Pais and of the Moncada, Eddy Fernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and president of Santiago de Cuba People's Government Provincial Assembly, stated in his speech at the ceremony.

FIDEL CASTRO CONGRATULATES RAILROAD WORKERS

FL301129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has conveyed congratulations to all railroad workers on the occasion of the Day of Railroad Workers. The message was read by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of transportation, during a speech he made yesterday at a ceremony commemorating the anniversary, which was held at the Eastern Railroad Cars and Engines Unit in the Municipality of San Luis, Santiago de Cuba Province.

Guillermo Garcia stated that the railroad engines are not yet being exploited consistently and warned about using them incorrectly at railroad yards. He called for an end to moving trains not having the required tonnage as a way to give correct exploitation to the equipment and an adequate rotation of the equipment. Garcia said that a most important aspect in railroad efficiency is discipline which, he stressed, had broken down to such a degree that resulted in negative consequences in the service.

DEL VALLE REPORTS MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS

FL311308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Some of the tasks that should be attained in this country by 1985 in the public health sector are to have 5.2 hospital beds per 1,000 persons, one doctor per 500 persons, one dentist per 2,000 persons and the graduation of at least 5,000 specialists. This has been stated by party Politburo member Sergio del Valle in his closing remarks at the fourth national plenum on optimization of public health services.

Del Valle emphasized the need to improve the scientific level of medical and nursing personnel, expand primary care of the population, raise the quality of medical care and work on the prevention of nonendemic diseases.

Referring to medical training, [Public Health] Minister Sergio del Valle said there are currently more than 22,000 students in polytechnical schools and about 15,000 in higher institutes of medical sciences. He said, however, that quantity is not enough and that the Public Health Ministry is responsible for the quality of their training.

CUBA TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING

FL271403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1226 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Cuba will participate in the Interparliamentary Council meeting in Manila, Philippines, beginning on 20 April. It has been learned that the parliamentary group of the People's Government National Assembly is working on the preparation of materials for the Manila meeting and for the 68th Interparliamentary Union conference which will take place in Havana next September.

CASTRO RECEIVES NICOLAS GUILLEN, GIFT FOR MILITIAS

FL301321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] At the Palace of the Revolution, Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night received national poet Nicolas Guillen. The president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists--UNEAC--and member of the PCC Central Committee, told Fidel he had decided to donate 50,000 pesos for the territorial militias. This is the product of author's rights Guillen has received for his books of poems.

Accompanying Fidel were Comrade Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and other members and alternate members of the PCC Politburo and Central Committee.

On behalf of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Fidel expressed to Guillen his most profound gratitude for the donation of funds to such a patriotic endeavor.

BASIC INDUSTRY WORKERS ORGANIZE TRADE UNION

FL021704 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1602 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes is presiding over the opening plenum of the constituent congress of the National Chemical, Mining and Energy Industry Workers Trade Union [Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de las Industrias Quimica, la Minería y la Energetica]. Also presiding are Roberto Veiga Menendez, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions; Joel Domenech Benitez, minister of basic industry; and Ramon Cardona, chairman of the congress' organizing committee.

The first resolution passed by the 253 delegates attending the congress named unforgettable labor leader Lazaro Pena as honorary delegate. In her opening remarks, Luisa Carballo, deputy chairman of the organizing committee, noted, among other things, the 60 records recently set by chemical, mining and energy industry workers.

Planned expenditures in this 5-year period in the basic industry amount to some 3 billion pesos, which is more than double the amount of the previous 5-year period. This was made public in the main report to the constituent congress, which began meeting today at the Jose Antonio Echeverria Workers Club in this capital. The main report was read by Ramon Cardona, chairman of the organizing committee. The document also says that planned productivity is expected to be 17 percent higher than in the preceding 5-year period.